

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1898. NO. 5

"THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES."

IN writing to a friend since the war turned into the paths of peace and going over the ground making a sort of survey of conditions, I said that while "my politics had undergone no change—I thought my policy was on the ragged edge."

Since then I have very carefully read the article written for Harper's Monthly for September, by James Bryce, on the above title—and regret that Mr. Bryce cannot as clearly see what we ought to do under the conditions as what we ought not to do.

He quotes the maxim "A war never leaves a nation where it found it," also says "The Mexican War of 1845 added vast and rich territories on the Pacific side of the Continent to the domain of the Republic," "while the war of the secession from 1861 till 1865 effected a complete economic and social revolution in the South, and brought about substantial changes in the Federal Constitution."

"After thirty years of peace the United States is now engaged in another conflict. * * * * But this conflict has already raised some grave and difficult questions, and may involve a complete new departure in national policy."

"The grounds that suggest or dissuade such a new departure, and still more, the consequences to which it may lead, are, of course, much canvassed in Europe.

"For us in England they have a special interest, and indeed a two-fold interest as being near of kin to the American people, and united to them by many ties social and ethical, as well as commercial, we are deeply concerned in their welfare. Their peace, their good government, their material prosperity, touch us very nearly. And further, as a great colonial power, in relations of rivalry, possibly of antagonism,

to one or more of three other great world powers—Russia, France and Germany—we in England should note as a fact of the highest international significance the entrance of the United States upon that world stage, which includes both hemispheres.

"Her advance from her own Continent of North America to the position of an oceanic power, holding transmarine possessions, and creating a huge navy to defend them, cannot but profoundly affect both England and the other three great States I have mentioned."

Mr. Bryce writes from the standpoint of a disinterested observer; not as an Englishman. What he says is always written in fairness and without prejudice. That he does not see all points from an American standpoint is evident, and that he has failed to touch upon the vital part must be evident to every careful reader.

He says: "The one point which the foreign policy of the United States has been from the beginning of the history of the Republic, steadily and uniformly consistent, has been the avoidance of all enterprises, of all responsibilities, all interventions of any kind beyond the limits of the two American Continents."

He then reiterates the advice of Washington in his farewell address, and the views of Monroe. He did not, as most foreign writers do, mix the one with the other, and put the advice of Washington on the world as the Monroe doctrine; but even Mr. Bryce, who is better versed in American politics and policies than scores of Americans, does make the mistake that the Monroe doctrine precludes American interference in European complications, instead of prohibiting European or foreign interference in American affairs, which is a difference with a broad margin!

The counsel of George Washington for his day and generation was wisdom personified, and the men of that generation wisely followed his instructions; but we hardly think the policy of her Majesty Queen Victoria could be put into the swaddling clothes of George the III. A century and more has passed since George Washington gave his farewell address to Congress, September 17, 1796. This Government has never seen the time since then, until now, which he foresaw might come. He said: "If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material in-

jury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when beligerent nations under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

We have followed his advice, we have made no foreign alliances, but we have found "the period" when we accepted war, "defying material injury from external annoyance," "as our interest," guided by justice, counseled.

Mr. Bryce says the views contained in President Monroe's message of 1823, expressly excluded the idea of American interference in European complications. What Mr. Monroe did say was, "With the existing Colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." The text is very plain that this assertion applies only to the existing Colonies and dependencies they still had in this hemisphere, but he had previously asserted, "In the wars of European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do." But he adds: "It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense." Therefore Mr. Monroe gave the foreign powers to understand, so long as they did not injure us or invade the rights of countries who had gained their independence on this continent, their possessions here would not be interfered with.

John Quincy Adams was President Monroe's Secretary of State. It was in April, of this same year, 1823, that he wrote a letter to our Minister to Spain. "That the dominion of Spain on this part of the continent was irrevocably gone, that Porto Rico and Cuba were still dependencies and that an attempt might be made to transfer them which could not be allowed, as they were natural appendages to the North American Continent." Mr. Adams also prophesied that within fifty years its annexation would be found necessary.

We fail to find any allusion in any state papers that would include Asia, Africa or any part of the Orient in any of these discussions.

The question, however, to be settled is, What is to be done with territory that has come under the jurisdiction of the United States Government by the accidents of war.

When Thomas Jefferson declared the acquisition of foreign territory unconstitutional, he had not reached the day that Louisiana was needed, and very likely when he appealed to Congress for the money to pay for his purchase he thought, with Henry Ward Beecher, who, when accused of changing his belief, answered that he would be ashamed of himself to live a year without having advanced enough to change his mind on some things. There has been an evolution of thought in more minds than Jefferson's, since Washington was President.

While years passed by with no change of action or policy by this Government, it has suddenly found itself confronted with conditions that force a change of mind, if not of heart. And the great question to be met and answered is, What is required of us?

Mr. Bryce has forcefully pictured one side of these conditions:

"The real motive which may dispose American opinion toward a policy of territorial aggrandizement, is that impulse which every great nation feels to keep abreast of other great nations, to go on expanding the range of its action, to make its power felt everywhere in the world. * * * * *

"When we come to details and an examination of definite advantages to be reaped, it is suggested that Cuba and Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, are all positions of great strategical value to a power proposing to maintain a great navy. This value they unquestionably possess.

"More than any other island, Cuba commands the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, while the fine harbors of the Philippines could be made strongholds of the first rank, invaluable for the exercise of influence on the coasts of Eastern Asia. Both the Antilles and the Philippines, countries rich by the bounties of nature, would be far better off under the rule of the United States than under that of Spain, and their natural resources be far more fully developed.

"America might do for the Philippines what Britain is doing for Burmah, and for Cuba what Britain has done for Egypt.

"But obviously the strategical value of the Philippines and of Hawaii depends upon whether the United States desires to become a great naval power.

"If she proposes to maintain a great Pacific squadron and to interfere in Japanese and Chinese and Korean questions, by all means let her have Luzon and Oahu."

Mr. Bryce then proceeds carefully and faithfully to show that the Crown Colonies have been more of a detriment than a benefit to Great Britain.

Let us look at the other side. Parents when they adopt a child, do not go into a close calculation of how much that child is going to add to the family coffers, but rather what are they going to be able to do for that child, that it shall grow up to be an honor to their name, and a benefit to the world.

England may "not be richer or stronger by her colonial possessions," but her colonial possessions are benefited and made stronger by British occupancy, and we believe the spread of civilization and the interests of humanity have always followed her leading. The broader and higher principle to be evolved by England is not to know how much richer and stronger these colonies are to make her, but what is her share in this world's work in developing the "backward parts of our earth," and in civilizing the lower races. Not what she will gain, but what can she give.

When Mr. Bryce, or some other good philanthropist, sees this side of the situation for England, and finds the way—he has cleared the atmosphere for the Anglo-Saxon race.

The United States to-day has Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines on its hands, and it is not looking for what they may bring, but to settle upon a policy that will decide their destiny.

If there was any reason for the American people to take up the cause of suffering Cuba, there are grave reasons to-day against their shirking any responsibility of any of the possessions over which the American flag floats that are seemingly hanging between Satan and the deep sea, only waiting for the cord to be cut, "to join the phantom derelicts that sing the failures of mankind."

The conclusion to be arrived at after all is, that it is not a matter of policy so much that confronts us now as a matter of necessity. No one has yet pointed out how we can escape honorably the responsibility; a tip from an Englishman on these lines would be opportune. Mr. Bryce, what have you to say?

Do not forget in the summing up of all the disadvantages,

and, we admit with candor that they are legion, also to make a light inventory of the advantages that will accrue from this war. War is not all bad.

Possessions in the Pacific Ocean would insure us the Nicaragua Canal, a Pacific cable, a mercantile marine that would control the Pacific Ocean. Spain's control in this hemisphere is at an end. The islands in the Antilles will have a better government. It has brought the North and South together. The Army and the Navy have proven how a freeman can fight for his country, and how the women in the homes they left can vitalize and clear the very atmosphere by their devotion, alleviate suffering, and into the great struggle throw the strength of their might by their splendid sacrifice of human energy. And more, it has brought England and the United States into fellowship. England to-day would not like to see this country make any mistake in the final settlement of a policy for the United States.

If we are afraid to take half civilized people under our charge, to whom shall we turn them over?

After having freed them from Spanish rule, we certainly cannot subject them again to its misrule if we have any honor for our own integrity.

If they are ours to barter, to whom could we trade them, and for what? or will the world look on and wink solemnly while Uncle Sam cuts the rope, and in the apotheosis of hopelessness the perturbed spirits, who had had but a glimpse of a heavenly vision, are hauled back, to fight life out with Satan or drown in the deep sea.

MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD.

MOLL PITCHER.

TWILIGHT came in a blaze of glowing clouds, as the sun sank to rest. Shadows threw themselves across the lawn in front of a small house built on a hill, which overlooked a series of undulating country. In the doorway stood Moll Pitcher, a young woman, who was tall and strongly proportioned. Her face gave one the idea of a dormant power ready to spring to

action. Her steady grey eyes looked at the peaceful scene below.

"John," she said, speaking to some one in the house: "What will to-morrow bring forth—I can see—Ah, yes, something moving, slowly over yonder hills. Come here and watch with me."

A fine looking young man, dressed in the regimentsals of an American soldier, joined her.

He put his arm about her shoulder, drawing her face near and kissing her.

"Yes, Moll," he said. "Yes, I can see, my time has come at last. For look, dear, the something moving out there is an army of men—the Red Coats. I must hurry to headquarters. Come in and give me some supper. I must hurry."

They went in, and Moll began to lay the table.

John saw how pale she was, and how her hands trembled as she went about her work. He longed to stay and comfort her, yet knew he must go.

"Moll, darling, don't mind it so much," he said gently.

"I'll try not to John; only no one knows what may happen. But I would not ask you to stay, No! no!" she replied, keeping at work earnestly. Her eyes grew wonderfully bright and brave as they met his. At length they were seated at their evening meal.

"I wish, Moll; I wish I did not have to leave you alone here. If only there was a friend who could stay with you," he ventured to suggest.

"Oh, I shall not mind. I have no fear," she replied, cheerfully.

A figure darkened the doorway as she finished speaking. Both were startled at the interruption and looked up. They saw a man standing there.

John left his chair instantly, with outstretched hand to meet the new-comer.

"Well, Andrew Elton, I am glad to see you. Moll, dear, isn't it fortunate he should come at this moment?"

Moll came forward to welcome their old friend, and as she glanced at him, she surprised a look of admiration in his eyes.

"Yes," she answered. "It is fortunate, though I am not afraid

to be left alone. I am glad to see you, Andrew. Will you come in, and have some supper?"

"No, thank you, I have just finished mine," he said. "It is pleasant to see you both again," he continued.

A distant long roll of drums broke in upon their conversation.

"Listen, Andrew, that means I must go," John said. "Here, lad, take a chair and listen to me. I have only a few minutes to speak to you, for I must join the ranks."

"Surely not that John," Andrew interrupted.

"Yes, just that," the other replied. "I want you to do me a favor. It is this. While I am away, will you promise to look after Moll here? To stay about the place, I mean, and see that no harm comes to her? Will you, lad?"

There was moment's wavering on Andrew's part. His dark eyes searched Moll's face keenly. She was unaware of his gaze, for she busied herself brightening John's rifle.

"Well, well, John, anything you like; I promise," he said hurriedly.

"Don't let her leave the home lad." John whispered in his ear. "For I've a half idea she'd like to follow me, and watch over me. You won't let her, will you?"

"No! no! I'll do the best I can."

"That's good, lad, and now good-bye." They clasped hands a moment, then Moll helped her husband on with his coat, and gave him his rifle and knapsack, and went with him outside the door, closing it after her.

Night had come, a silver moon shone down upon them. In the valleys a few lights glimmered, and on yonder hill, the lights in the camps, where the soldiers were resting.

"Well, dear, what is it?" John inquired, as Moll, with her arm around his neck, tried to say what was in her mind.

"John—John," she said. "You haven't left Andrew to take care of me, have you?"

"Why, of course. I could not leave you entirely alone, and there was no one else."

"True, there was no one else. But—I suppose it is the best way."

"Of course it is, sweetheart," he said, kissing her many times,

in a quick eager way. "There, there, dear love, Good-bye—good-bye."

And unclasping her arms, he rushed away, away to the uncertainty of battle. Moll watched him until the darkness hid him from view, then she entered the house.

Andrew was sitting by the table in a deep reverie. She lighted two candles and placed them on the table, while she cleared away the supper.

Neither spoke for a long time. Finally Moll threw the window wide open, and sat by it.

"Ah," she said, "to think John has really left me. I cannot believe it."

"It is true though," Andrew retorted. He came and leaned against the wall near her. He was a handsome man, and his dark eyes glowed dangerously as they looked down at her. The evening air, laden with perfume of flowers, pervaded the room. Moll was very lovely. Her heavy brown hair shimmered in the fanciful light from the moon, while her eyes were grave.

"Moll," Andrew began again, "John has left me to take care of you. I shall keep my promise."

"There was no need of this," she said carelessly. "No need. I have often stayed alone. It is kind of you, however, to stay."

A sudden thunder of cannon started her to her feet, and to the window.

"Listen," she said, "the battle is going on. How horrible it is to think that John is there, in the midst of it."

"Try to think of something else, Moll," Andrew interrupted. "Think of me!"

"You!" she said vehemently, "No! I cannot stay here. I am going to him. You may stop here if you like, I am going to the battlefield."

She rushed to the door, but Andrew intercepted her, barring the way out.

"You shall not go," he commanded sternly. "You must stay here until we have word from John."

She looked at him straight in the eyes, her own blazing, and said, "You dare not keep me here against my will. Let me pass."

She laid a hand on his arm, to move him aside. She felt him grasp her hand instantly.

"No, you cannot go. Remember, I promised John to keep you here until he came back or sent word. And here you must stay. Think how he would suffer if he knew you were in danger. Think of him."

"I am. That is why I wish to go to him. I might be able to save him from a stray bullet. Let me go, Andrew."

"No! No! No! I will not."

"I tell you, I will go. You shall not keep me," she said frantically, making for the door and trying to wrench her hand away. All to no avail; he held her tightly, with his arms clasping her. Her face was near him. The sweet beauty of it tempted him, and he bent down and kissed her.

She suddenly grew calm as he held her.

"Have you quite finished?" she inquired indignantly.

"No! No! No!" he said passionately. "I love you—I love you. Do you hear me. Moll, I am false to my friend, to every thing but you. This is your fault, because I was forced to take you in my arms. I hate myself for this weakness. Ah! Moll, Moll, forgive me—forgive me!"

Still he did not release her, fearful of the wild daring in her eyes. His hold relaxed a little and Moll watching him knew that he had not intended to speak as he did; but she resented being kept a prisoner. She must get to John at all costs.

She was quite still now, and Andrew freed her, only he held a strong hand on her wrist, for he knew the expression of her face meant danger.

"Come over here, Andrew," she said calmly. "By the window, where I can watch the scene below."

Her bright eyes saw the gleam of something on the window ledge. He went with her, as she desired, still with a detaining clasp of his hand on hers. Her other one reached out and lifted up the shining thing on the window ledge. In an instant a sharp report of a pistol rang through the room. Andrew fell to the floor, stunned by the sound, but Moll, who had simply fired into the air, leaped through the window, and ran lightly down the fields to where the battle was raging on the distant hills.

On—on—she went. The evening was clear, the moon above showed her the way, straight toward Freehold, and Monmouth Court House, where four thousand strong were encamped, commanded by General Greene.

She saw the lights in the tents, and heard the sentinels giving their signals, as she reached the outlyings of the army quarters.

After many marital inquiries, Moll was admitted to see her husband. She did not tell him how she had left Andrew, only told him she would come.

The soldiers gathered about the two and were glad to see a woman in their midst. On a sudden every man shouldered his piece, as the orders were given for a quick charge.

Moll's face glowed with excitement. John held her a moment in his arms.

"This is no place for you, sweetheart. Go back to your home," he said, while he kissed her.

"No! No! I will not. I am going to follow you. And perhaps I shall be of use, who knows?" she answered eagerly. Then she stepped away from him, and before he could detain her, he lost sight of her in the crowd of men near him. As the dawn crept forth, he marched with the rest of his comrades to face the enemy, and was soon in the thick of a deadly battle with the British.

All day long John wondered where Moll could be. Finally he was stationed at a cannon to fire the piece, and did his work faithfully, sending out volleys of shot at the enemy.

It was at this moment that he again saw Moll. She was busy carrying water from a spring nearby to give to the soldiers, and also brought some to him, as best she could in the midst of the roar and din of the battle.

The sky was a dingy red as she glanced upward. The eve was closing in, and the afterglow struggled through the smoke of battle. As she neared John he gave a cry and she saw him fall to the ground shot to death by a stray ball. She rushed to him, stooped and lifted his head on her knee, and with a long farewell kiss, as the soldiers came to him, she let him lie on the battlefield, a soldier's glorious grave!

She was dazed, stunned, by grief at first, but she controlled herself at last, and when an officer ordered John's gun "Taken

to the rear!" she stepped forward and begged leave to take charge of it. Permission being granted, she seized the rammer, and began the fight, eager to avenge her beloved husband's death.

John's comrades watched her and she never swerved from her task, but fought her piece like a hero.

A detaining hand was unexpectedly laid on her arm. She looked up, Andrew stood beside her.

She grew white to the lips. "You!" she half gasped, "let me alone," she said sternly, continuing her work.

"I will not, and you must come away from here," Andrew replied. "Listen to me." He was calm now, and controlled himself wonderfully.

"No! No! I don't want you here. Why aren't you fighting; go—go!" she repeated.

"Tell me, Moll, where is John?" he asked eagerly.

"Dead, dead, dead!" she answered, unnerved for the moment, and tears in her eyes. She brushed them away hurriedly, and turned to the gun. Andrew became silent. He stood close by and whenever a stray ball came their way, he drew Moll out of danger in spite of her effort to be free.

As the evening fell upon them, the roar of the battle ceased, and Moll sought her lonely home, after taking another farewell look at poor John. Andrew went with her, and Moll observed for the first time that he carried his arm in a sling. How had he been wounded?

The stars looked down on the two, Moll's white calm face, shadowed by a great sorrow, and Andrew also saddened at the death of his friend.

"How were you wounded?" she asked abruptly.

"Surely you know," he answered.

"But I do not know—" she hesitated; then after a while—"Yes, yes, I remember. It must have been the shot I fired. I had not intended this," she touched his arm gently.

"I only thought to save John. I could not. I could not." She began to weep, in a broken-hearted way. "He is dead—my love, my love."

Andrew could in no way comfort her. He simply walked

along silently, thinking possibly, if she realized anything, the knowledge that a friend was near might lighten her grief.

When he left her at her house-door, she had stopped crying, and clasped his hand a moment, as he held out his at parting.

The next morning Moll was up early, and fully determined to serve her country again.

After a hurried breakfast she started to go to the battlefield, but on the threshold of the door she encountered General Greene and a few followers.

"I have come to take you to General Washington," he said; "for your bravery in yesterday's affair."

Moll drew her breath quickly, a rush of bright color mounted her cheeks.

Greene never forgot her as she was then, so young, so fair.

"You will take me to General Washington!" she exclaimed. "What for? What will he do with me?" she inquired innocently.

"Nothing, child. Come!"

Andrew, who had drawn near during the conversation, heard the summons, but seated himself under a tree to await her return.

In a short time, Greene, as he promised, led Moll before Washington, who immediately made her sergeant, and put her name on the half-pay list for life.

Previous to this brave act of Moll's, another one is recorded of her. She fired the last gun when the Americans were driven from Fort Montgomery.

Moll, greatly delighted with her new honor, returned to her home, and found Andrew still there.

"Come in," she said.

And they both entered the house.

"I have something to tell you. I am made sergeant!" she announced, as she took off her hat. She sat in a large arm-chair; Andrew opposite to her, apparently thinking, thinking.

"Yes," he said absently. "Yes, and you are glad? But Moll I am just beginning to feel how I shall miss John—my good, good friend."

"Don't," she implored—"You cannot wish for him as I do. There, we will speak of him no more. I am not strong enough yet. All my thoughts seem buried out there with him," she said—looking towards the hills.

Andrew rose to take his leave.

"Good night, Moll. If you ever want me, I will come."

"Yes, you are ever true. I will remember; good night."

There was a distant way she had, and though she went with him to the door, he could never convince himself that she really felt even a friendly interest in him. She watched him go down the narrow path until he was lost to sight. She re-entered the house. A sense of rest, and yet loss came over her. She knew that her love was buried, buried with John—and she knew it was forever.

ALICE BURKE.

M. YARNALL,

Author of the Star Catalogue.

BY MRS. EMMA Y. ROSS.

UNTIL the last few years, in studying the history of a nation, we have been prone to think of it as a series of battles fought on land or sea, and to neglect the study of the rise of its institutions, certainly as great factors in the progress of any nation as battles lost or won. In the United States we have many institutions belonging to the nation which have played no mean part in our rising to our present high status in the world of science.

The National Observatory, located at Washington, District of Columbia, has a most interesting history, and connected with it have been men of brilliant intellectual attainment in the particular branches of astronomical research to which they have devoted themselves; while none of them has accomplished more, or left a richer legacy to other astronomers, than Professor M. Yarnall, author of the Star Catalogue.

Professor M. Yarnall was born near Urbana, Ohio, in 1816. He was the descendant of a family of "Fighting Quakers," who

had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1642, many of whom were distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He was also a nephew of the gallant Lieutenant John Joleffe Yarnall, who fought with Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, and who for his brave conduct in that sanguinary conflict received the public thanks of the nation.

In 1838 Professor Yarnall graduated in the School of Civil Engineering at Bacon College, Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1839 he entered the United States Navy as Professor of Mathematics, ranking third, and serving for thirteen years as naval instructor. He served on board the United States ships Warren, Columbia, Columbus, and Independence; and was stationed in the West Indies, Brazil and Mediterranean, East India and Pacific, and Mediterranean stations. In 1852 he was ordered to the Naval Observatory until April 16, 1878, when he was transferred to the retired list. The relative rank of Professor M. Yarnall was that of Commodore in the United States Navy.

The Declaration of Independence is looked on as Thomas Jefferson's greatest legacy to his country, and doubtless it is; but we should not permit the fame of even what has been pronounced the greatest State paper ever written, to obscure the many other achievements of this illustrious man.

Scientific research was a subject dear to the heart of Jefferson, and when President of the United States he ordered, through Albert Gallatin, then in London, the first invoice of astronomical instruments ever brought to this country. These instruments were a five-foot reflecting telescope, mounted in the best manner; a thirty-inch portable transit instrument, and an astronomical pendulum clock; they were paid for out of the President's own contingent fund. From this small beginning the United States has advanced to her present high standing in the vanguard of astronomical observation.

In 1825 John Quincy Adams made a strong appeal to Congress to establish an observatory in the United States. He said: "The express object of observation is the increase of knowledge by new discovery." And so strong was his patriotism he desired the United States to be able to afford all facilities for pursuing scientific investigation independent of foreign na-

tions. "Why," he asked, "should we not establish our own standard of time, and make our own nautical almanac?"

The speeches of Adams and the lectures of Ormsby Mc-Knight Mitchell had excited in the minds of many young men a strong desire to pursue scientific investigations; among others Professor M. Yarnall, who with Mitchell and others importuned the Government to establish an observatory worthy the nation.

Congress at length awoke to the fact that the United States was no longer a babe, but had become a giant in the family of nations, a young giant 'tis true, but one who had decision and foresight to know what he wanted, and his desire at that time was to be recognized as standing on as high an intellectual plane as his compeers. Benjamin Franklin had demonstrated that a man, even though born in the western hemisphere, could astonish the world with his discoveries, and teach savants of older nations the truths of science. Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and Mitchell had sown the seed of scientific research. At last the seed bore fruit, and in astronomical observation the United States was no longer to use the nautical almanac of Great Britain, nor gauge her time by Greenwich.

The Depot which the Government graciously permitted a lieutenant in the Navy to establish and in which it munificently allowed him to make, without remuneration, the observation of several thousand transits, observations so accurate as to be considered books of reference by the astronomers of Europe, was at length supplanted by the central building of the present National Observatory. The approach of Encke's comet, which had thrilled the world with eager anticipation of new discoveries, rendered even "those in authority" at Washington enthusiastic, and an appropriation was made for erecting a building suitable for the observation of the heavenly visitant. The building was finished in 1844, and equipped with an equatorial, meridian circle and mural circle, on which instruments the investigations of this observatory have been calculated and accomplished.

From the first the work of the Observatory was zealously conducted, with definite objects in view. The different lines of investigation to be pursued were apportioned to certain per-

sons, each of whom was peculiarly fitted for the branch to which he was appointed.

In 1846 was begun the immense astronomical work of a more extended and precise catalogue of the stars than Bessel's Zone Observations, or Struve's Dorpat Catalogue. Professor M. Yarnall was put in charge of this part of the projected astronomical work, and it employed him continuously for twenty-seven years.

This great work catalogues the observation of ten thousand stars of which one hundred thousand observations were made. These calculations and observations were reduced by Professor Yarnall and were largely the result of his own observations, made from 1845 to 1877. Yarnall's Catalogue has been put through three editions, orders for the preparations of the third edition being issued from the Observatory on February 19, 1886.

In his introduction to the first edition Professor Yarnall says: "In the latter part of 1858, finding the results of nearly six years of my labor with the mural circle reduced and nearly ready for the press, I came into full possession of the transit instrument for observation, with Professor T. J. Robinson as my assistant from May, 1860, to July, 1861. These observations were all reduced by me. The stars observed consisted mainly of stars used in the army surveys for observations with the zenith telescope. Many of Lacaille's stars which had mostly been observed by Lacaille only and for viewing which our observatory was favorably situated.

"The stars whose places are given in this catalogue were observed for right ascension with the transit instrument and the old meridian circle. The observations extending over a period of twenty-seven years were originally reduced with very different data, and the most important step in forming the catalogue has been to reduce them to a uniform standard."

Professor M. Yarnall remained on duty, constantly engaged in astronomical observation until April 16, 1878, when he was put on the retired list.

The work on the Catalogue of Stars placed its author in the highest rank as an astronomer, and from the world of science

came letters of congratulation at the completion of this work to which had been given the life-long energy of a man devotedly enthusiastic in his investigation of great natural forces that control the universe.

The story of Tantalus is no vacuous fable; with discerning eyes we see it enacted before us every day.

On the morning of February 27, 1879, the first finished volume of the perfected second edition of the Catalogue of Stars was to be issued. Professor Yarnall sent his son to the Observatory for the first finished volume, he himself going to Washington to meet some newly arrived scientists. As the son on his return stood waiting for admittance at the door of his home, the completed volume in his hand, he saw several carriages draw up to the entrance, and from one of them was lifted his father stricken in death.

The finished and perfected Catalogue of the Stars, his life's work, was never seen by the author; yet it will live after him in the appreciation given by the world to his genius and patient labor; for this book is a legacy to astronomers for all time; and no ship that sails the sea but will be indebted to it for correct computations of longitude and for safe navigation.

So devoted was Professor Yarnall to his work that in the forty years of his connection with the navy he took but three months leave of absence. The Naval Record says of him, June 30, 1852, Professor M. Yarnall detached and granted three months leave of absence. During this three months he married and established his home in Georgetown, District of Columbia; his work in the Observatory continuing until he was placed on the retired list, one year before his death.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of Professor Yarnall was written by Rear Admiral John Rodgers, which is since bound in all editions of the Catalogue:

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1879.

On February 27, 1879, the author of this "Catalogue of Stars," Professor M. Yarnall, U. S. Navy, for twenty-seven years astronomer at this Observatory, died suddenly after an illness of a few hours.

A large majority of the observations upon which the Catalogue is founded were his own; the computations were made by him, and the final printing of the work was executed under his individual direction.

The completed volume only reached him when he was already unconscious, an hour before his death.

Astronomers will recognize in this volume not only a work of exceeding usefulness to them, but also a fitting memorial coming at the close of the long professional life of its author.

That life was marked by rare qualities of patient labor, untiring devotion to duty, and the personal gentleness which comes from a pure and simple life.

JOHN RODGERS,
Rear Admiral.

Superintendent of Naval Observatory.

SULLIVAN'S VICTORY.

IN response to a large number of invitations sent out by Chemung Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, an audience which nearly filled the pretty Young Men's Christian Association auditorium, assembled at that place in commemoration of the victory won in this valley by General Sullivan, August 29, 1779.

The Daughters of the American Revolution organized their Chapter first and the men have formed a chapter and they being members of the Empire State society have petitioned for a chapter for the local order.

It was the Daughters who originated the anniversary as their Chapter day and the two societies combined in the celebration, and the affair was in charge of a joint committee, composed of Miss Mary Park, Mrs. J. B. Cahoon and Dr. T. A. Wales and John M. Diven.

The auditorium was decorated with flags and bunting and the stage settings were principally large American flags.

Dr. T. A. Wales, chairman of the Newtown Battle Chapter, presided over the services, and called the meeting to order. He said as one of the elder brothers of the worthy organization he had been asked to extend a cordial greeting to those present.

Following the invocation by Rev. Isaac Jennings and a selection by the Racklyeft Quartette, Rev. C. H. McKnight read from the Scriptures, which were followed by responsive readings.

The Racklyeft Quartette again rendered a selection and Rev. S. E. Eastman offered a prayer, after which the audience, led by the quartette, sang "America."

Chairman Wales presented Hon. G. L. Smith as the speaker of the day, whom he said needed no introduction. He said in part as follows:

"Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Friends: On the broad fields of Saratoga, in the valleys of New England, on the slopes of Valley Forge, on the wide plains of Yorktown, and all over our beloved land in the old thirteen States, aye! even here, in our beautiful valley of the Chemung, lie scattered the bones of those of our ancestors who gave their lives to the cause of freedom in our Revolutionary War.

"Thus they lie, many of them 'unmarked, unhonored and unsung,' and the very places where they lie unknown. Even here in our own home neighborhood, the burial places of those of Sullivan's army who fell in the battle of Newtown, are unknown. The dearly loved flag they fought and died for floats from every schoolhouse in our valley, and upon the mountain top they charged over to dislodge the enemy we have erected a monument to commemorate their victory. But the patriots who died to win that victory! Where are they? Our lovely summer sun doubtless shines upon their resting place, and the green grass waves above it, but, where is it? Who can tell us? Who can point out man's allotted 'six scant feet of solid earth' which each of them fills? Who has ascertained its location? Or who can point out the place where it lies? But more! Let me ask, who has tried to find it? Who has sought to locate the spot of green grass which covers them? And I am compelled to answer my own question, by saying truthfully, 'I know of no one who has tried to find it, or to honor the ashes of the patriot which repose in its hallowed earth.' And as it has been with us, so has it been with our people for an hundred years, all over the fighting ground of our Revolutionary War. On our victorious battlefields, and to some of our great generals, monuments have been erected, and written history has done justice. But, towards the individual common soldiers, who together bore the brunt of the battles, and won our vic-

tories and upheld the honor of the dear old flag until its final triumph, towards these and their memories and their resting places, for over a century, we have been forgetful and indifferent. In the hurry of our business pursuits, in our wild scramble for the dollars, in the rush of our history-making, we have lost sight of what we owe to the memory of those who died for us, of our obligation to treasure their individual histories, and of the honor which is due from us to the graves in which they lie sleeping.

"But a new era is dawning; the memories of our people have been quickened, they are awakening under a keen sense of our obligations to our patriotic ancestors and of what we owe them, and the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution are striving to-day to render just homage to their services, their histories and their graves.

"A new association has been formed in this State which says in the preamble to its constitution:

"The Sons of the American Revolution, a purely patriotic society, with membership based on lineal descent from the participants in the American Revolution, was first instituted in California in 1875, as the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and organized in 1876, and the national organization formed by the union of co-equal State societies under the name of the "Sons of the American Revolution," was effected April 30, 1889."

"The society of the Sons of the American Revolution in New York State organized February 11, 1890, and incorporated April 8, 1895, in conformity with the laws of the State of New York, under the corporate title of "The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

"Many of our citizens have joined this 'Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution,' and fifteen of us have petitioned the State Society for the organization of a local Chapter here in this city, to be called 'The Newtown-Battle Chapter.' But as is usually the case, our ladies are ahead of us in this good work. They have already organized a Chapter having, sometime ago, twenty-seven members, and now thirty-four members, and adopted a constitution and named their Chapter 'The Chemung Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.'

"The ladies who come after the present members of this Chapter will not forget the splendid example thus set them, and the Sons of the to-be 'Newtown Battle Chapter' are bound by their name to adopt the same Chapter day, and thus aid the Daughters, as we are doing to-day, in making the twenty-ninth of August in every year in the future the peculiar memorial day of our beautiful city.

"History tells, and you all should know, how General Sullivan's force was formed of from 3,000 to 4,000 of the best troops in the Revolutionary Army, from New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, all assembled in the latter part of August, 1779, at Tioga Point, and on the 26th commenced its march from that place, and on the 28th of August reached Old Chemung (where the present village is), and after destroying it, marched on to New Chemung, about three miles this side of the present Chemung, and encamped for the night. This was the night of Saturday, the 28th of August, and on the next morning, after destroying New Chemung and much corn, they proceeded on their march.

"One hundred and eighteen years ago to-day, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, as to-day is Sunday, the 29th of August, this army of General Sullivan's came upon the forces of Indians, Tories and British in this valley, then held by them, and being in the enemy's country, and the battle of Newtown was fought. At this time, the savage Indians, and their more savage allies and instigators to butchery, the Tories, had full possession of this broad valley. They had much of it under cultivation, and it was the granary from which they had partially drawn their provisions for their raids of butchery at Cherry Valley and Wyoming, the year before.

"Then why do we not honor ourselves as well as our ancestors in celebrating the anniversary of Newtown battle? And why may not our 'Daughters of the Revolution' be proud to name their Chapter 'Chemung,' as it was the point from which General Sullivan's army marched to win the battle. And why may not our 'Sons of the Revolution' be proud to name their Chapter 'Newtown Battle Chapter,' as we are the first Chapter of 'Sons' formed near the scene where the battle was fought?

"And is not this effort of our noble, patriotic ladies, 'To per-

petuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American independence' most commendable? What loftier object can be sought? Our soldiers of the late civil war have not been neglected or forgotten, the Grand Army of the Republic and its many Posts prove this, and our Government, National and State, has set apart a special Memorial Day on which to celebrate their patriotism, and recount their deeds of valor, and do them special honor. And the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, while soldiers in the field, when on the march seeking the foe, when lying by the campfire during the nightly bivouac, when meeting the enemy on the bloody battlefield, remembered the services of our ancestors of the Revolutionary War and strove to emulate their heroism and show an equal love of country and an equal devotion to the honor of the same dear old flag; our worshiped Stars and Stripes, the flag of our country and of our devotion, the representative over all our land and sea, and the honor of our country and the honor of its every citizen; telling to every people who see its red, white and blue float out on the breeze that it represents a 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people,' where all are born equal and stand equal before the law, and that kings and princes and lordlings are not necessities, but excrescences in the governments of the world. And let us all, Sons of the American Revolution, and every son and daughter of the American soil, join in with these patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution in striving to do honor to the memories and to the last resting place of those who first fought for the same dear old flag.

" Whose 'Bones are on the northern hill,
And on the southern plain,
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the roaring main.

" The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell,
For by their blood that land was bought,
The land they loved so well."

BRADDOCK'S ROCK.

Few people in Washington know that an unmarked historic spot lies almost under their eyes. On the north bank of the Potomac River, formerly known as Camp Hill, but now occupied by the United States Observatory grounds, which are bounded by E Street on the north, the Potomac on the south, and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets on the west and east, is a small rock, which in a few years will be entirely covered by refuse dumped by city carts; tin cans are the only things that now mark the landing place of the great Braddock. This rock is upon the site occupied by the British Provincial troops, April, 1755. The British troops landed here from the transports, the "Sea Horse" and the "Nightingale," and here pitched their tents. Washington, then an officer of the Virginia Colonial troops, and later aide-de-camp to Braddock, was camped here and was so impressed with the beauty of the site and surrounding country that he was subsequently led to choose it for the location of the National Capital. This is also the very spot which he, in 1796, designated as the location for the University of the United States.

Braddock's Rock has been known by this name ever since the time of Braddock's departure, and is still so known by old inhabitants of the vicinity, among whom are several who remember when it was touched by the waters of the Potomac, since diverted farther southward. In the report of the Washington Astronomical Observatory for 1871, appendix No. 4, is a reference to Braddock's Rock under this name, and to the fact that it was known from this point that Braddock marched toward Fort Duquesne. It is also recorded here that Colonel Peter Force, the well-known antiquary, during his lifetime repeatedly pointed out this rock on which Braddock's landing was made. Further authentication can be found in Braddock's journal of this expedition.

Over the rock in 1775 passed the flower of England's soldiery, headed by the illustrious general who met his death at the battle of Fort Duquesne, and by the father of his country, then a Virginia militia colonel, and in a few days to become

Braddock's aide-de-camp. And when the Capital of the Nation was threatened in 1814, this same hill, on which the old observatory now stands, was occupied by the patriots, who marched from it towards Bladensburg for the defense of the city.

This little bit of history of the French and Indian War establishes beyond a doubt the location of the exact spot at which General Braddock disembarked April 14, 1775.

This famous rock is no doubt the only known relic of revolutionary or colonial days which has not been sacredly preserved and reverentially guarded.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

WAR WORK BY MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTERS.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the War Committee, July 15th, Mrs O'Neil stated that owing to the death of the State Regent of Massachusetts it was desirable to have some one attend to soliciting aid from the Massachusetts "Daughters," who doubtless wished to aid in the work undertaken by the War Committee, and Mrs. O'Neil volunteered to write to the different Chapters throughout the State with a view to enlisting their assistance in the matter. This was heartily approved by the committee. The following letters have been received concerning the work done:

WARREN AND PRESCOTT CHAPTER.

The oldest Chapter in Massachusetts has sent large contributions of money to the "Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association;" its members have worked as individuals, helping the different auxiliary societies, and sending money to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund. Accounts of their contributions can be found in the report of the Treasurer of the War Fund.

MRS. SAMUEL ELIOT,
Regent.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER.

The members of this Chapter have been separated during the summer, but have been actively engaged in war work, sending contributions of money to the Massachusetts Volunteer Association and working for its various auxiliary societies; also sending contributions of money to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, and for the Daughters of the American Revolution lunch given to the hospital ship "Mission," and at Holbrook, the summer residence of the Regent. Much was accomplished.

E. EVERETT HOLBROOK,
Regent.

BUNKER HILL CHAPTER.

Much individual work is being performed by members of Bunker Hill Chapter in donating delicacies and useful articles to the Volunteer Aid Association. The Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, started a collection of literature, aided by an honorary member, Mrs. L. A. Turner, and by Mrs. Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter. These ladies shipped several thousand books to Florida, Camp Dewey, Fort Warren, Camp Dalton, Gloucester, Nahant, and Plum Island. All were received and acknowledged by appreciative letters from the commanders. The balance of the collection was turned over to the Volunteer Aid Association by Miss Brazier and Mrs. Turner, and duly acknowledged by the Secretary, Mr. Elihu B. Hayes. The books will be distributed as the ladies desire, and in the event of peace being declared and no further need for distribution, they will be sent to the soldiers' and sailors' homes and life-saving stations of Massachusetts.

Twenty-eight Charlestown members of the Chapter collected the sum of nearly \$150, from which they purchased 486 pairs of socks, 400 linen neck handkerchiefs and other useful articles, and sent to the two Charlestown companies of the Fifth United States Volunteers, at Camp Dalton. These ladies stand pledged to do further work along this line. Two members of the Chapter, Mrs. L. A. Turner and Mrs. Emilie L. W. Waterman, are actively connected with the committee work of the Volunteer Aid Association, the former serving on the Supply Committee. Mrs. Elida Fowler, whose work at the front in 1861 is recalled, is also doing her share in aiding in the fitting out of the ship.

MARION H. BRAZIER,
Regent.

SEA COAST DEFENCE CHAPTER.

Upon receipt of a circular of the War Committee, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, signed by M. Margaretta Manning, President General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Alice Pickins Akers, Recording Secretary General, a meeting of the Chapter was called, and the Treasurer of the Chapter was directed to forward \$5.00 in response to this circular, from the funds remaining in the treasury, which, unfortunately, has been previously heavily drawn upon for other purposes, and had left the treasury in rather a limited condition, consequently the amount forwarded was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The receipt was duly acknowledged.

The Chapter being very desirous to still further contribute to this patriotic work, it was deemed advisable to endeavor to interest others, if possible, who were not members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but who might desire to give their aid to the work. Accordingly, by the request of the officers and

members of the Chapter to the clergymen of this place, a notice was read from the desks of all the churches here, on Sunday, July 10th, inviting *all* the ladies now in this place who were interested in the subject of rendering assistance to the sick and wounded, now in the service of our country, to meet the Sea Coast Defence Chapter at Association Hall, on the following Tuesday, July 12th, at 3 p. m., to devise such measures as would be most efficient for the promotion of this object.

Captain Gilbert S. Smith, the owner, kindly placed his hall at the disposal of the Chapter, for this purpose, free from expense.

The invitation met with a hearty response, and the meeting was largely attended.

The Regent, upon opening the meeting, made the following announcement:

"The object of this meeting is to aid and relieve the sick and wounded among our brave men now in the service of our country, and all the patriotic women in this place are invited to join with us in this movement.

"It seems that our first effort should be to raise a fund in order to procure material necessary for the work.

"Any remarks, or suggestions, will now be in order, and the Chair hopes that every one present will freely express their views on the subject now before us."

During the course of the remarks which followed, and as is apt to be the case, one lady (not a Daughter of the American Revolution) wandered from the subject, and suggested that it would be better to organize under the name of Vineyard Haven Volunteer Aid Association, although attention was called to the fact that this meeting was not called for the purpose of forming any new association, and the opening address was reiterated by the Chair. It soon became apparent that any opposition to this suggestion on the part of the Chapter would be to defeat, partially at least, the main object for which the meeting was called; considering further that those ladies who were not members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be likely to have a more lively interest in the main object, and consequently render more efficient aid towards it if they could be considered as equal members of one association, rather than auxiliaries of another, and as one of the principles on which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded is *patriotism*, pure and simple, rather than a desire for *glory*, therefore it was deemed advisable to accede to the proposition, as greater results would be realized. Consequently the meeting was organized, adopting the name of Vineyard Haven Volunteer Aid Association. Thus, this association was formed under the auspices of the Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and here this report, strictly speaking, might be considered as closed.

But, considering the very close connection of the Chapter with the

Association (all the members of the former being active members of the latter; some holding offices therein), it may be permissible to extend the report, in order to present a clearer idea of what the Chapter has done and is now doing in regard to the present war.

The following officers of the Association were elected from the members of the Chapter, viz: On the Board of Management, Mrs. Clara d'A. Chase, Chairman; Mrs. Althea S. Leach (Vice-Regent of Chapter); Mrs. Louise H. Randall (Treasurer of Chapter); Mrs. Jennie D. Munroe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Cordelia D. Luce; on the Soliciting Committee, Miss Florence Hinckley.

Mrs. Sarah D. Robinson was appointed to ascertain from Capt. Gilbert L. Smith if he would assent to the further use of his hall for the purpose of carrying on the work, and reported his reply, viz: "That the *free use* of his hall was at their disposal at *any* and *all* times for the purpose of carrying on this patriotic work."

Mrs. Elizabeth Dagget (ex-Regent) and Mrs. Sarah D. Robinson were appointed to coöperate with the clergymen and others willing to assist in the work.

Agreeable to the suggestion of the Regent on opening the meeting, a subscription paper was circulated in the hall, and eighteen dollars were subscribed and collected in a very short time (this in two days was increased to over one hundred dollars).

After deciding to commence actual work of manufacturing necessary garments and articles on July 14th, the meeting was closed. Since the above named date, every day, forenoon and afternoon, there might be seen numerous ladies at the hall busily engaged plying needles, shears, &c., and already two large barrels packed solidly full of garments and other articles suitable for the needs of the sick and wounded have been forwarded. Also, a tender of money has been made if it was necessary; to the latter an answer has been returned, that the garments and articles were much more necessary than the money, consequently the work still goes on, and will continue as long as contributions continue to be received.

Regarding receipts and disbursements, as that matter comes under the supervision of the Treasurer, it will be necessary to wait for a report from that quarter.

Our Chapter seems to be fully alive to the importance of this object, and will continue to use their utmost exertions in its aid as long as it may be necessary.

CLARA d'A. CHASE,
Regent.

ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER.

I am so glad to hear of the splendid work being accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution War Committee in Washington, and I am sure that with such able women at the helm, no efforts will be spared to carry out the work of aiding the sick and wounded soldiers.

As you will see by your records, I presume, the Abigail Adams Chapter has sent you \$105 as their contribution towards the War Fund. My Chapter has contributed \$54 in addition to this, which has been sent to Colonel Higginson in Boston for the hospital ships, as the demands for money there was most urgent.

CAROLINE TICKNOR,
Regent.

BETSY ROSS CHAPTER.

Betsy Ross Chapter, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, has sent to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, for the hospital ship "Bay State," 150 surgical pajamas garments.

MARY FISHER BOSSON,
Regent.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER.

In regard to the work of Mercy Warren Chapter in the present war I can only say that in March we sent \$50 to Cuba from our treasury for the relief of the reconcentrados and a like sum, in June, to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Relief Corps. The Chapter was instrumental in organizing the Springfield Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, but as this Association includes members from all other women's organizations in the city, it would be invidious to report the work as exclusively that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A very large work has been accomplished by thoroughly active and efficient women, not only in the city, but in suburban towns, working through this Auxiliary Volunteer Aid Association.

Our Association work is not yet done. A special meeting has been called for next Tuesday to plan for supplies for "our boys," who are to be sent to Montauk Point, Long Island. Eleven boxes from Springfield went on the "St. Louis" for Cuba, but a change of orders has carried them off to Porto Rico. I can assure you Massachusetts has not been behind hand nor niggardly in furnishing supplies and Springfield has come up grandly in aid of the State work. I do not know that I have met your desire as to a report from our Chapter, but it is all I have any right to claim for it. Springfield women, without distinction, have been a unit as it were, and no one organization, except as we stand, viz., Springfield Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, can claim credit for the large work accomplished. It would be impossible to give details in regard to supplies sent by the Aid Association.

M. E. McCLEAN,
Regent.

MARTHA VINEYARD CHAPTER.

I received the circulars and they were sent to the Martha Vineyard Chapter and read by them. We sent six pajamas, eighteen bands, and two bundles of periodicals to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, of Boston, 11 Mount Vernon Street, the headquarters. Since then a branch has been formed here, of which one of our members is president, and other members are directors. Some of the Daughters of the American Revolution took up a subscription in the town and raised nearly \$100.00, \$50.00 of which was sent to the Aid Association, and the rest is kept for the purposes of the Association. Six surgical shirts were sent last Saturday, and they are now making hospital shirts, bands and comfort bags for sailors and soldiers. They meet in the town hall for cutting and making these articles and many ladies take the work home to finish. We can do more work united than by the Chapter singly. Everything made is forwarded South by the Association, after being sent to Boston. We are a small Chapter and not able to do very much.

CAROLINE F. WARNER,
Regent.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM CHAPTER.

The Chapter gave to Company K, Eighth Regiment, \$50.00; to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society three barrels of books. The members of the Chapter have worked with the local Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association two afternoons in the week from the 1st of June.

EVELYN F. MASURY.

BOSTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER.

The work of our Chapter during the war has all been individual, no meeting having been held since May when a contribution was sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution fund. Most of the members belong to and have worked in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, as they were urged. Our Chapter is composed of members from so many outlying towns and districts of Boston it is not so convenient to call it together as some of the more centrally located Chapters.

LOUISE PEABODY SARGENT,
Regent.

HANNAH GODDARD CHAPTER.

Members of our Chapter are taking active part in helping the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Mrs. Fisher was asked to be president of the Women's Committee, Brookline Branch. She felt her time already too full to accept, but is one of the Cutting Committee. Miss Mary Kendall is also on the Cutting Committee and the Union

Building is open daily to give out work. Two hundred and fifty articles were given out in ten days, which shows a little the extent. Mrs. Amasa Clark and myself are on the local Finance Committee and I am also treasurer and keep the books of the Woman's Committee. Miss Edith and Miss Blanch Kendall, Miss Watson, Mrs. Steese, Mrs. Norman White, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Beal and possibly others are sewing right along for the local branch. Mrs. Chandler is working in connection with the Relief Corps, our Grand Army of the Republic Post bearing her mother-in-law's name. Mrs. Cutter has a son in the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. I am working at the warehouse about four days a week, where the supplies for the "Bay State" and volunteers are received and shipped. Miss Watson has two regular days there, and Miss Edith Kendall has been in. Mrs. Amasa Clark has donated 48 towels, 91 surgical pillow cases and a piece of flannel and tapes, from which the Chapter made 81 abdominal bands early in June.

Since the town organized it seemed best to us to write for work, but at the close of the war we shall know how much each member of the Chapter has made. Miss Watson I know has made 7 surgical shirts. Miss Edith Kendall has donated 40 surgical pillow cases. The Chapter sent \$10 from its treasury to the Volunteer Aid Association direct; \$15 from three members to the Brookline Branch.

Finding it desirable the town should make a contribution for the hospital ship (the "Bay State") fund, I called a meeting and asked those who were interested and at home to collect money for that end. Considering how many are out of town or had sent money already to the city, the total was gratifying. Collected by Ellen Chase, \$339.75; Mrs. Clark, \$270.00; Miss E. Kendall, \$165.00; Mrs. Nash (own Daughter), \$43.00; Mrs. Arnold, \$29.50; Miss Starr, \$25.00; personal check of Miss Watson, who is still collecting, \$8.00; total, \$880.25.

I made sixty calls one day. In any case should there be any misapprehension I should like to explain the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association does not exclusively confine itself to men of this State. Already the marines at Guantanamo and the Rough Riders have been remembered. About fifty cases a day are received at the warehouse, nearly every town in the State having its branch. At three hours' notice last Saturday forty-six cases and barrels were packed and on their way in response to a wire from Secretary Long.

I should like to add the local president chosen in place of Mrs. Fisher is the Regent of the Isaac Gardner Daughters of the Revolution Chapter, Mrs. David Hall Rice. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution as well. Not only are members of the two Chapters working harmoniously, but the sincere regard for Mrs. Rice is of more than ordinary warmth.

ELLEN CHASE,
Regent.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER.

Our Lexington Chapter had disbanded before war work commenced, so instead of working as a Chapter, such of our members as were at home, contribute and work with the Volunteer Aid Association.

SARAH BOWMAN VAN NESS.

OLD COLONY CHAPTER.

The Old Colony Chapter has been steadily at work for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps and for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, to which we sent in the month of June 160 abdominal bands and fifty dollars in money. It is now nearly ready to send to same association 27 pajamas, 47 mosquito canopies, 1 dozen hospital shirts, 45 sheets, 7 pillow cases, a large number of comfort bags and more supplies not yet turned in. To the hospital ship "Bay State" it has furnished lately 100 plaster bandages, 32 curing bandages, 87 cotton bandages, 48 woolen bandages, 5 tins cut gauze to be sterilized, 8 dozen surgeons' towels, 6 medicine towels, 10 glass towels. To the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps it has furnished two nurses for the naval hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, the first in the United States who were ready to volunteer and start, for which we have the personal thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. We also sent to Washington (Hospital Corps) last Saturday, July 16th, but had received no acknowledgement of the receipt of the expressed parcel, 49 nurses' aprons, 30 pajamas, 5 bottles malted milk, 18 sheets and pillow cases, 2 bottles condensed milk. The nurse recommended by our Chapter is the head nurse on the hospital ship "Bay State," a most valuable woman, Miss Frazier. We had a special meeting to-day to help raise money for an outfit for her and raised about \$70.00. Individuals of our Chapter have contributed hundreds of dollars to the Volunteer Aid Association and we have offered to make 150 clothes bags for the "Bay State" and a number of convenient traveling cases to hang on the walls of the nurses' state-rooms. We prefer to send what money we have to the Volunteer Association of our own State, to which Massachusetts has already contributed \$150,000 in private subscriptions in addition to the \$50,000 appropriated for the purchase of the ship by the Legislature. I am glad that the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country are rendering such noble patriotic service. We have a war fund in the Chapter to purchase materials as necessity arises.

MARY C. ROBBINS,
Regent.

PEACE PARTY CHAPTER.

We have not worked for the soldiers and sailors as a Chapter for the reason that there were several other organizations and channels through

which we paid all State moneys, supplies and literature. Pittsfield and Dalton sent \$1,500 through the Red Cross Auxiliary, No. 3, for trained nurses. Also through the Army and Navy Christian Association money has been sent and now all Massachusetts are working most enthusiastically through the Volunteer Aid Association. Dalton has sent in money about \$2,000 and we are sewing two days in the week making many comfortable and necessary garments, which will be sent in a few days. Although I wanted our Chapter to do some definite work it seemed best to work in the way I have written. You will see we have by no means been idle or unpatriotic, and we have worked for dear old Massachusetts with great enthusiasm, I do assure you.

MARY ELEVANE.

MARY DRAPER CHAPTER.

I regret that my Chapter, the Mary Draper, has been unable to do anything for the war fund. We disband for the summer in May. Many of the members go away for the summer, and as I do no longer live at West Roxbury, I do not know their whereabouts. We shall not probably be able to do anything before the last of September, and I hope then there will be no further need. I go away soon to the country for August, and have been in the West and on the coast much of the time already.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER.

Our Chapter has not been an idle one in these days, when suffering is so wide-spread among our soldiers at the front. Of course, it was a great disappointment to us that the National Board did not feel that the united efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution could accomplish what so many States are now doing, fitting out hospital ships. We pledged \$500 for a hospital ship, and for that purpose it would have been collected. As it is, we have not quite that amount. It was voted to send half of the sum collected for the National War Fund; that, I suppose, the Treasurer has already done. The amount she could send was \$200. We have sent \$10 to the nurses' aid, and we have sent \$100 to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid toward the hospital ship which they are fitting out, and we hope to send more if more money comes in. Then we have sent off a large box of pajamas and two hundred bands to the Volunteer Aid. We also expect to give \$25 toward necessary articles for the Chaflin Guards, of Newton.

As we are all separated now for the summer, it is rather difficult, but if the war continues in the fall, we shall work hard to relieve our suffering soldiers.

One of our members, the widow of an admiral, has a son, a son-in-law and two brothers at the front. A box has been sent through her

of delicacies. The money has not all been sent in, so we hope to have a little in our treasury to work with in the fall. We certainly are patriotic, and are anxious to do everything in our power to relieve the suffering of our soldiers. Many of our Chapter are still working individually through the summer.

I am now at our summer home away from all the members, but I hear frequently from some of them.

FANNY B. ALLEN,
Regent.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER.

This Chapter sent \$50 to the hospital ship "Bay State," also supplies to the same, 50 surgical shirts, 35 mosquito nets, 50 handkerchiefs, 50 towels, 94 rolls bandages of different lengths and widths, letter paper, stamped envelopes, hosiery, etc., also supplies sent to the local company at Santiago—M Company, Second Massachusetts Regiment. Thus was a Volunteer Aid Association in this city officered by the Daughters of the American Revolution, also a Woman's Relief Corps whose president was a Daughter of the American Revolution, both sent many boxes of supplies. All their assistance has been given to Massachusetts.

MARY F. RICHMOND,
Regent.

COLONEL THOMAS LOTHROP CHAPTER.

As Regent I did not send out the former circulars sent me for the reason that we were just about to organize a local branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in our town and I felt we should do better work to all go into that together than to attempt any special Daughters of the American Revolution contribution, which would be small at best, as our Chapter is small and poor in finances. The Daughters of the American Revolution members are working in this branch association, making hospital shirts and canopies for our hospital ship "Bay State," which is to sail August 1. I have no fear for the comparison of Massachusetts gifts with others, for the work already accomplished by the Volunteer Aid Association has entirely outgrown its original purpose to aid Massachusetts soldiers and it is now giving widely for national relief supplies. Several of our Daughters of the American Revolution members have already contributed generously to the relief work through other women's organizations, and I do not wish to burden them with appeals when I know they have done all they can in money contributions.

MARTHA P. HOWE,
Regent.

BETTY ALLEN CHAPTER.

I received the circular asking for contributions to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund and at the same time other circulars came, especially for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. The Betty Allen Chapter raised for the latter association \$1.20. I am delighted to hear such a splendid report of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution members for the war fund. Some of the women of Northampton have begun work, sewing for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, but the Betty Allen Chapter has no control of it, though some of its members are among the workers.

LOUISE STEWART CABLE.

OLD CONCORD CHAPTER.

We have given \$35 to our Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Truly it is a most inspiring period of time, this in which we live, and at the same time the most responsible. May we do all that we ought for our country and her brave defenders. Our Children of the Revolution have a War Relief Service, and that individually and by Societies, the members have done fine work.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP.

MARY MATTOON CHAPTER.

Our Chapter of Daughters is a very small one and early in the war it seemed to me that it would be as well for us to work with the two or three other organizations in town, which were very actively asking for money and supplies. So wherever we happen to be for the summer we have given and sewed individually and generously since we scattered in May, and before that we helped the churches and "bands" in Amherst. All in the Mary Mattoon Chapter have done their part, but the credit will not come to the Chapter as a whole. Perhaps it would have been wiser to centralize all our efforts in the Chapter, but after all the important thing was to accomplish the work irrespective of the credit. How nobly all the Daughters through the country have acquitted themselves.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD,
Regent.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Early in the opening of the war the Molly Varnum Chapter went to work upon abdominal bands. Then they took up the work of providing the small companies of the Sixth Regiment with knapsacks as the regular knapsacks had been left behind as being too heavy and quite useless in regular warfare. At a regular meeting in May the Chapter voted to work with the Volunteer Aid Association. While our Chap-

ter was working for the Sixth, a few of our members—Mrs. Adelbert, Mrs. Ames and myself as originators, with the help of others of our Chapter, including Mrs. Charles H. Allen—started an entertainment for the aid of the soldiers and sailors. Feeling that more could be made by one large and sustained effort than by many smaller ones, we gathered together the ladies of Lowell and carried through a most successful entertainment. By the vote of the ladies the larger part of the money was sent to the "Bay State," \$100 to the "Solace," and the Chapter contribution of \$150 to Dr. McGee for immediate use in the hospital at Fort Myer. We had intended this for the "Missouri," but hearing such startling accounts of the great need of things at Fort Myer, we sent it immediately to Dr. McGee for instant use. The rest of our money we use for supplies, which we send monthly through the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Some we send direct. So though we are not working alone as Daughters, we feel that we are doing our share for the good of the soldiers and sailors and for the credit of our Chapter, for we feel that our great success has been very largely owing to the Daughters, some of whom started and all of whom worked faithfully for the desired end.

T. H. NESMITH.

FRAMINGHAM CHAPTER.

I am sorry not to be able to give a report of the work of our Chapter as an organization. Perhaps we are peculiarly situated as a Chapter. With a membership of about fifty we have representatives from nine towns and villages in this State and from four other States. For this reason it has seemed best to work not as an organization but in connection with the various Volunteer Association branches in the respective towns. One lady is chairman of the Work Committee in Maryland, another in Natick. The Regent is secretary of the Framington Soldiers' Aid Association, and so on, we providing officers for many other societies, but we cannot report it as our work. Of course we would have been glad to have the credit, but as more could be accomplished this way we thought it wise to be unselfish in the matter. One of our number has volunteered and been accepted as a nurse under the Daughters of the American Revolution and is awaiting orders. A very large amount of work has been done by our members, I am glad to say, as I have the reports of several of the work prepared by them for these various societies, but as Daughters of the American Revolution we have no right to claim credit. Surgical shirts, hospital shirts, pajamas, abdominal bands, handkerchiefs, flannels, stockings, condensed milk, etc., have been sent by the hundreds to the Volunteer Aid Society for hospital ships and to the field.

E. M. WHITE,
Regent.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER.

In regard to war matters, yes, we are all busy in one way and another. Massachusetts women have undertaken a great work—the fitting out of the "Bay State" as a hospital ship. I enclose a slip, which will give you some idea of the work of the Old South Chapter: "Down at Hull are two busy Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter Regents, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler and Miss Floretta Vining. Mrs. Fowler at her own expense procured the flannel for the 150 and more abdominal bands made by her Chapter members, who besides contributed \$25 to the Volunteer Aid Association fund and are still working on supplies and in soliciting further funds. Many of its members belong to local committees in Cambridge, Chelsea and Roxbury. Miss Vining's Chapter contributed \$25 during the week to the fund, and members individually and collectively are carrying out the principles embodied in the Constitution of the Society. Mrs. Fowler in addition collected many packages, barrels, etc., containing literature for the soldiers and sailors. Some have been shipped by local express companies to camps and forts in the State, the balance to be sent by the Volunteer Aid Association. The idea originated with Mrs. Fowler and another Regent, and has been admirably carried out. The collection became too formidable for the two women who stored the books, hence the transfer to more spacious quarters."

LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER,
Regent.

DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK CHAPTER.

On May 19th, in response to a call from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, organized by Governor Wolcott, there were delegates from all organizations—patriotic, religious, social, charitable, literary. Mr. Eben Draper presided. He thought it would be wise to form auxiliaries all over the State to assist in the work and raising the funds. The Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized an auxiliary in Springfield, uniting with all Societies who wished to join. They invited our Chapter to join them. I decided our Chapter would organize one here in our town. I called a meeting for June 6th at three p. m., by giving notices in our weekly paper and having notices read in every church in town, making seven. About seventy-five came, fifty of whom became charter members. We organized, choosing a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, sixteen Directors, an Advisory Board of five, Purchasing Committee of five, Finance and Information Committee of five, Treasurer and a Packing Committee, all ladies excepting the Treasurer and the Advisory Board. Our membership fee was only fifty cents. We commenced by meeting two afternoons a week. We had

four sewing machines. The atendance varied from twenty to fifty. The last week a few of us went at nine in the morning and remained until six. We met then each afternoon. As the result of our work we have sent to the Massachusetts Volunteer Association two boxes for the "Bay State" hospital ship, the contents of which were as follows: 77 sheets, 58 pairs pillow cases, 121 pillow cases, different sizes; 49 night shirts, 38 surgical shirts, 145 abdominal bands, 26 pairs pajamas, 128 handkerchiefs, 168 towels, 75 pairs stockings, 4 small pillows, 1 comfort bag, 36 dozen safety pins, 28 fans, decorated with newspaper clippings.

We also sent a pouch to our own company, L., Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, which contained the following articles: 70 pairs pajamas, 82 pairs stockings, 71 handkerchiefs, letter paper, envelopes, stamps, pipes, tobacco, and many other articles.

Our Chapter cannot claim credit for all this as we have worked with all the churches and societies here. We Daughters of the American Revolution, however, had the honor to set the work going here and are of any assistance financially. We have as a Chapter contributed \$25, cannot tell you all our Chapter has contributed. We number only twenty-nine and three of those are Real Daughters, which we have no money from, and four others do not live here, so only about twenty-two are of any assistance financially. We have as a Chapter contributed \$25, \$10 of which went to our "Bay State" hospital ship. The members have given personally more than that amount to the "Bay State" and all have given personally to our auxiliary, and we have worked all the time.

You seemed so desirous of hearing that I have written you at great length, though I do not think the time has come to write up our Chapter until we are finished. At the present writing our auxiliary membership numbers about 250; this of course, means more than fifty cents a member as many have given much more. I enclose you a number of newspaper clippings, which will tell you how we commenced work. Our treasurer is away on his vacation, so I am unable to give you the exact amount raised and paid out. We are about to send a box of hospital delicacies which have been called for.

Before we organized an auxiliary here our town raised, by five-dollar subscriptions, \$700 for our Company L. Our Chapter gave to that. So in little ways we have helped on.

LOUISE G. DEANE,
Regent.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER.

In response to circular we made six dozen aprons for the second detail of nurses sent out by the hospital corps. We have recommended a nurse, Miss Thompson, who has been sent to Leiter Hospital, and beside me are one dozen aprons for her, made yesterday, to be sent tomorrow. The circular of the National Society has been sent out and I

think has met with a response. We are assisting the families of three soldiers who are at the front. We have contributed to the Massachusetts State Aid Association. A branch called the East Boston Branch has been formed here. Our Historian is one of the vice-presidents; our Registrar the recording secretary; several of the ladies are on the general committee; one of our Chapter has charge of the mite room and I am put in charge of the cutting. Yesterday we cut 109 garments and last Thursday we cut 116 yards of cotton cloth. Our work now is for the hospital ship "Bay State." We have made, since the 4th of July, 270 abdominal bands, 60 surgical and 80 hospital shirts, 60 pajamas, about 75 canopies, 104 comfort bags and sheets, pillow cases, which together with previous articles beside, have been forwarded to the "Bay State." My son enlisted on the second call and has been made captain of a company, but may never go. I hope for peace. My husband was captain of the first company that left Boston after the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the war of '61, so you see I am heart and soul in the work. I would like my Chapter to do more for the National Society, but you will readily see how the duty appears to be here at home. The women at Washington in the Daughters of the American Revolution who are carrying on the work are a noble band of women, and I can appreciate their sacrifice of comfort and ease to do the work. What a grand report has just reached me of work in and about every State from headquarters.

A. D. BARNES,
Regent.

LIBERTY TREE CHAPTER.

At the first meeting in Massachusetts of the Regents to offer aid for the war I gave, with several others, \$1.00 in the name of the Chapter to the Volunteer Aid. I mean several of the Regents. It seemed impossible to know what was needed and all that could be done was to register and state our willingness to aid. Later I reported for the Chapter at the large meeting for the Volunteer Aid, and shortly a requisition was made upon us for help, and we sent seventy-four abdominal bands. By this time all the members were scattered and I told the supplies committee, of which I am a member, to make no more calls on the Chapter as such till we could be gathered together. I think all the members have given largely in other ways, both as individuals and as members of other organizations.

E. S. HALE,
Vice-Regent.

PAUL JONES CHAPTER.

I am sorry to state that the circular in regard to a Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund has been received by me. As the

Paul Jones Chapter did not organize until June 14th, what work in the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund line was done by members was in connection with the Bunker Hill Chapter, from which seven of the thirteen charter members came. After organizing we separated for the summer to start in again September 13th. On receiving your note, I issued a call for cash contributions from members, and shall soon hope to send you at least a small fund to help along a bit. As the members, ten out of thirteen are working women in business and professions of various kinds, I could not get them together for sewing. I am sorry to think we are so late in responding to the appeal, but I can assure you all have helped in various other ways, like the Ice Auxiliary and the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, etc. Shall hope to send our "mite" to you soon.

MISS C. MABEL BEAMAN,
Regent.

OLD NEWBURY CHAPTER.

I am very glad an effort is being made to keep some record of what our Chapters have been doing since the war began, and I only wish the contributions of our Chapter could have been larger. Immediately after our company went to the front we made a contribution to the fund being raised for the support of the families left behind, and we pledged ourselves to fit out with comfort bags, bands, towels, etc., our company of naval reserves, in case they should be called out. And the ladies of the Chapter have done a great deal of sewing, some for the Needlework Guild here, some for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

The latter part of June I started to get up a patriotic concert for the benefit of the families of our company—the concert to be given under the auspices of the Chapter; but in a small place like this there is apt to be a good deal of feeling over trifles, and I found other organizations were not willing to assist. In that case, and although the different bands and orchestras volunteered their services to me as an individual, they insisted upon being paid if the concert were given under the auspices of an organization. So I simply laid that idea aside, and with the aid of one other person, arranged for the concert, by which we raised nearly four hundred dollars. Some was sent to the soldiers at the front, some to the families here, and the rest given to the Needlework Guild, who are at present employed in making all sorts of articles for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

I am very proud of the work accomplished by our National Society, and think the leaders in Washington deserve a great deal of credit. This weather must have been almost enough to kill the ambition of even the most energetic women.

EDITH RUSSELL WILLS,
Regent.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER.

When the war cloud was rising, at our April meeting the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, of Medford, Massachusetts, pledged to the National Society, through Mrs. Walworth, our coöperation in the work which has since been carried out by your committee. Within a week after war was declared the Chapter held a special meeting and appropriated money to assist Company E, Fifth Regiment (our home company), who expected to be called out at a moment's notice.

In three days (April 29th) another meeting was held and enough comfort bags were brought in to supply the sixty-three members of the company. When it was recruited to one hundred and six, the new men were supplied. Beside these, we have sent "kits" and postage stamp cases, well stocked, to other Medford men in the army and navy at the front. We have expended in this way about fifty dollars.

We have kept in touch by letter with those to whom we have sent gifts, and our interest in them is increased because we have accounts of their personal experiences. We have sent five dollars to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and have raised an "emergency fund," which will be expended from time to time for the hospital ship "Bay State" and for our own men, who, now safe and well in a model camp at South Framingham, Massachusetts, may be sent south at any time. The Medford Volunteer Aid Association has been soliciting funds in the city for the last month, so we have abandoned for the present this part of our proposed work; but plans are being formed for raising money during the coming months.

The Chapter has coöperated with other patriotic orders in the city in making hospital shirts, abdominal bands and other necessities for our suffering Massachusetts boys who are being sent north, and for the "Bay State," which is about starting to the relief of those in Cuba.

We have not sent money to the National Society because we have such excellent opportunities for organized work in our own State.

In memory of the woman whose name our Chapter bears, who nursed the wounded from Bunker Hill, in sympathy with three of our number whose loved ones are in the army, and full of zeal for the alleviation of suffering among our troops, we of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter will continue our work as long as it is needed.

HELEN T. WILD,
Secretary.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER.

At our last meeting in May we voted to help the Volunteer Aid Association of Fall River in any way it seemed best for the benefit of our soldiers and sailors during the present war. Money seemed to be what was most needed at first, and as we had very little money in the treasury, it was thought best to ask each Daughter to give a little. We collected in this way fifty dollars and gave it to the Association,

who used it to help the families of some of our boys who had gone to the war. Since then there have been so many families to look out for, and remembering our offer to help, the secretary of the Association, Mr. Thayer Lincoln, has brought me the names of over twenty families, which I have handed over (reserving several myself) to the Daughters, giving one to each. They investigate the case and report to me. I send a statement to Mr. L., who brings me money to hand out once in two weeks. We allow the families anywhere from one dollar and a half to five dollars a week, according to the size of the family. Some of them are very destitute, and those of course we visit often, and are able to help them in a great many ways.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association of Boston are fitting out a hospital ship, "Bay State," for our wounded and sick soldiers and sailors. It is to cost \$175,000 to fit it up and \$5,000 a month to run it. Wishing to do something to help on this work, I started four chain letters on the Fourth of July asking for contributions of ten cents for the "Bay State." I have received so far over one thousand letters, and have sent one hundred and nine dollars to Henry Lee Higginson, treasurer. I am receiving about seventy-five letters a day and feel very well satisfied with the result of my venture. A number of our Daughters are away, but those that are at home are helping in many ways, such as sewing for our boys. I wish I could tell you of more work accomplished by Quequechan Chapter, for what we have done seems so very little compared to what other Chapters are doing.

MARY P. HARTLEY,
Vice-Regent.

LUCY KNOX CHAPTER.

At the beginning of the war the Lucy Knox Chapter offered its services to Governor Walcott in any way that it would be able to help the cause. A letter was received from him expressing his thanks and turning our offer over to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, to which the Chapter has given all the work and money it was able. A little later I received a letter asking me to call a meeting of the women of Gloucester to form an auxiliary to the Boston Association, which I did, and a large number responded. Work has been industriously carried on ever since, in which many of the Daughters of the American Revolution are earnestly engaged. At this season of the year many members are away from home, but those who are here are still at work and will be zealous to aid the soldiers in every way possible. We are a small and by no means a rich Chapter, and necessarily our special contributions must be limited. A box will be sent the first of the week to the Association, a separate donation from those sent by the Gloucester Auxiliary.

HARRIOT C. ROGERS,
Regent.

LYDIA COBB CHAPTER.

I am happy to say that most of the members of my Chapter are interested and at work. We were among the very first to send our names to the Surgeon General, but very soon after the Volunteer Aid, our branch of the State organization I mean, was organized here and our Chapter seemed to prefer to work for that. Our first effort was to care for the families of our own men who had been obliged to leave their families. Then we sent some articles, such as condensed milk, sugar, etc., to Fort Warren, where our men were stationed; articles not furnished by the Government, but which added to their comfort. Then the hospital ship "Bay State" came to the front, and since then and now we are working for that. The Chapter sent fifty dollars in money about a month ago and we are now sewing and working, thereby sending off every week boxes of clothing, as well as canned goods, etc., to the ship, which as you probably know is very soon to sail. My Chapter did not feel that they could contribute both to the Massachusetts ship and also to the National War Fund, but it is all one great cause, although it would have given me great pleasure and satisfaction could we have done both. So I hope the National Society understands our position.

MRS. SARAH J. GIBBS,
Regent.

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER.

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, put itself on a war footing at an early stage in the present conflict. The Cambridge Company of Volunteers then in camp received the first fruits of our efforts. They were supplied with many necessities of which they were destitute from the funds of our Chapter, and our committee made special appeals for their relief through the local papers, the churches, etc.

As soon as the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association was formed we offered our services in forming a branch organization in Cambridge. Sixty dollars was given to the State Association in membership fees and one hundred and fifty abdominal bands also. We took immediate action preliminary to the formation of the Cambridge Branch and on May 15th a meeting of citizens was held in Sander's theater under the auspices of the Chapter. So much interest and sympathy was enlisted by the able speakers who addressed the meeting that as a result a meeting was called on the 18th of May to organize the Cambridge Branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which is now doing a great and noble work, notably assisting in fitting out the hospital ship "Bay State." Since getting this greater work started our Chapter has for the most part waged her efforts in

that and our Daughters of the American Revolution are among its most enthusiastic and earnest workers.

We have also kept in touch with the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps through our committee appointed in response to the war circular. As requested we sent \$5.00 toward the expenses of correspondence, and recently we have sent to them twenty-six hospital shirts. More are being made by ladies of our Chapter who have taken the work to their summer homes. A detailed account of our Chapter work would be difficult, as so much of it has been individual and not reported.

MARGARET J. BRADBURY,
Regent.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. O'NEIL,
Acting Secretary War and Sub-Committee.

WAR WORK IN NEW YORK.

The following letter was sent by the State Regent of New York to every Chapter in that State, and brought forth the reports which follow:

August 14, 1898.

My Dear Madam: At a meeting of the War Committee, July 22d, it was moved and carried: "That each State Regent be requested to keep a complete record of the war work of the Daughters of American Revolution in her State, and be prepared to make a report thereof, when called upon by the National Society." To make this possible I must ask each Chapter Regent to send me immediately a concise account of war work accomplished by her Chapter and also of work done by other women or organizations under her auspices as a Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Trusting that you will give me an early reply and congratulating you upon your work.

J. P. V. Z. BELDEN,
State Regent.

ADAMS.

We have accomplished nothing up to the present date as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The war work in our community has been largely under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic. Many of the Daughters have contributed in this good work. We propose, however, to raise some money in our Chapter for the "Launch" for the hospital ship "Missouri." I will report and forward the amount as soon as received.

Alice G. Hunt.

ALBION.

There has been no Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed yet in Albion, and the ones who were interested at first do not seem to take much interest now, but perhaps we shall get the Chapter yet. Mrs. Cowell, who belongs to the Rochester Chapter, and I were instrumental in getting the ladies of Albion together and doing some work. They responded readily, although it was during the hot weather. We sent a box to Rochester to the Watson House, to go with the articles sent by the Daughters of the American Revolution. We had some money left and have now, to-day, sent that to Rochester to be sent on. I do not know the value of the box or the amount of money sent. Will let you know later, when our treasurer returns.

EMMA HARRINGTON.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER.

In June, Astenrogen Chapter sent fourteen dollars to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps for delicacies in the hospital. In July, sent box of pajamas, hospital shirts and nurses' aprons. In August, twenty-five pairs hospital slippers and twenty-seven hospital envelopes.

C. H. RAWDON.

BUFFALO CHAPTER.

The first meeting of the Hospital Aid Society was held June 13th, 1898, at which meeting it was decided that the offices and direction be held by the younger members of the Chapter, but that the assistance of anyone interested in the work be most gladly received. For this reason the individual names of those who have helped in the work are too many to give, unless you specially wish to have them.

The officers are: Miss Florence Sizer Barnard, President; Miss Cornelia Selkirk, acting President during Miss Barnard's absence; Miss Phoebe Chittenden, Vice-President; Mrs. Charles J. North, Treasurer of Chapter; Miss Florence Lee, Secretary; Mrs. John Alan Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Purchaser.

Mrs. Hartt, of the Buffalo Seminary, has opened the building for our use, and two rooms are open every morning from ten to one. There are two ladies in attendance to receive and distribute work. A special meeting is held on Tuesday, after which the ladies attend the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a patriotic service held by request of the Chapter.

The Chapter has undertaken to furnish one thousand garments (hospital shirts and pajamas). By the kindness of Mr. W. T. Masten (whose wife is a member of the Buffalo Chapter) these have been cut

and sent to us ready to be sewed. Of these 1,000 garments, 482 hospital shirts and 166 pajamas (jackets and trousers), total 648, have been finished and forwarded to Washington (Mrs. Amos Draper). The remainder may perhaps be finished in two weeks. In addition 89 nurses' aprons have been made.

Fifty dollars has been sent forward for the providing of delicacies for the sick under the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses.

One box of delicacies has been forwarded to Santiago (donated), 1 box of jellies (donated) to Washington, 14 dozen handkerchief, 3 pieces of mosquito netting, 13 miscellaneous garments (donated). All expense has been borne by the treasury of the Chapter and by voluntary contributions of non-members. The work has been done by Daughters and others. The following organizations have helped with the work: North Presbyterian Church Sewing Society, Calvary Presbyterian Church Sewing Society, Church of our Father Sewing Society, Central Presbyterian Church Sewing Society, "Welcome Hall."

Work has been called for from Niagara Falls, Miss Trott (Chairman); Franklinville, Mrs. Alfred Spring (Chairman); Lockport, Mrs. Trevor (Chairman); Lancaster, Miss Trowbridge (Chairman); Medina, Mrs. Childs (Chairman); Batavia, Mrs. H. Young (Chairman.)

This brings the account of the work to August 6th, 1898.

FLORENCE LEE.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER.

Baron Steuben Chapter sent to Dr. Wm. Arthur, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, fifty (50) suits pajamas made of half bleached muslin.

A draft to Mrs. Amos G. Draper of (\$50) fifty dollars for the steam launch, in addition to the ten dollars (\$10) previously sent the State Regent.

We contributed forty-nine yards of half bleached muslin to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and they made pajamas to send them when they pleased; are not sent yet.

MARY R. KINGSLY.

ONDAWA CHAPTER.

We, as a Chapter, regret that it is impossible for us to do more to assist the War Committee, but we have already given twelve dollars and a half (\$12.50) for the cause to the committee. And just at present the demand for money in our Chapter has been unusual.

EDNA M. McFARLAND,
Corresponding Secretary.

We have given liberally as a Chapter. We have made a smalll donation to the committee at Washington; but my Chapter is spread over so large a surface that we cannot meet and sew, so we do individual work. Contributions have been made by members to the work in Washington, New York, and to the prison ship work. Some of my members belong to the New Jersey Relief Association, and have done much work.

MRS. A. C. WOOD.

CAYUGA CHAPTER.

With regret I tell you, that so far I have no report to give of war work done by the Cayuga Chapter. The contribution of ten dollars early in the season probably does not come within the meaning of the word "work." What may have been done outside by members I can-not say. Several are away during the hot weather.

Owing to family affliction I have not been able to do anything about it, since the middle of June, (which was rather early), as has been the case with the Vice-Regent also. I am not without interest in the war, as I have one son at Camp Thomas in the Third Corps, one in General Lee's corps at Jacksonville, and another (a West Point cadet on his first furlough), at Camp Black, helping my brother, who is preparing his regiment for service.

MARTHA SCHUYLER GRANT,
Regent.

CAMDEN CHAPTER

We have given to our Camden High School Stuart's "Washington," prettily framed, a photogravure, I think in value, as it hangs, about twelve dollars; ten dollars to the Daughters of the American Revolution Cuban Relief fund, 36 hospital shirts, and shall have at the close of my Regency about one hundred dollars toward a soldiers' monument.

There has been much sickness and several sad deaths, not of our members, but of those near and dear to them, as husbands and children, so that we have felt it not a mark of respect to enter into festivities while they sorrowed so deeply. Otherwise we should have stood better financially, for we could have had occasions when our treasury would have been swelled. Several such have been planned but abandoned for reasons above stated. Trust the year's results will not seem too meager to you.

EMMA S. FRISBIE,
Regent.

CHEMUNG CHAPTER.

We have sent on \$10 in response to the plan proposed at the conference, and our Treasurer has now in hand \$5.00 to be sent to the hospital corps. We have sent to Washington 12 aprons and 6 hospital shirts, and are making more.

The near prospect of peace reported in the papers may make us all hopeful that it will not be many weeks before we hear that there is a sufficient supply of nurses and hospital requirements.

The committee on hospital needlework of Chemung Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom was sent a request for aprons for army nurses are happy to report that the people of Elmira have responded cordially to the appeal made for help in this good work. Donations in money varying from twenty-five dollars to twenty-five cents, amounted to \$62.42, which was expended as follows: Muslin and thread, \$56.98; express companies, \$3.69; cartage, \$1.75; total, \$62.42.

The work accomplished was ten dozen aprons, sent to Camp Wikoff, New York; fourteen dozen sent to Fort Monroe, Va.; half a dozen sent to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; and one dozen shirts sent to Fort Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida. A number of ladies took aprons to make at their homes, the Park Church Sewing circle made two dozen, two other circles made a dozen each, Mrs. P. V. Bryan and Mrs. Dr. T. A. Wales each opened their home for a meeting place, and then the parlor of the Industrial school was kindly permitted to be the headquarters for the work. With two sewing machines loaned by the Singer company, that made short work of hemming and gathering, and two others loaned by residents, the busy fingers, feet and tongues kept lively time together as each garment finished bore witness to their readiness to serve our country's soldiers in their need. As the larger part of the money and work has been given by persons not members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the garments have been sent as gifts from the people of Elmira, who have allowed Chemung Chapter to be the medium of communication through which the need was presented and responded to.

The committee wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the managers of the Industrial school in allowing four days of machine and needle-work in their parlor, also that of the ladies who opened their homes for the same purpose; that of the Singer company and of Mrs. Petengill and Mr. Hagadorn in loaning sewing machines; that of reduced rates from the Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams Express companies and Messers. Sheehan, Dean & Co.; that of Miss Emily Norton and Mrs. Gerity in marking the garments before they were sent away, and that of the daily press in giving notices of the undertaking; and to express their hearty appreciation of the good will and interest of the women who gave day after day of labor that the hospital need might

be quickly supplied. The kindness of all who assisted by donations of money or work made it possible to send from our city a most creditable contribution toward the needs of our army hospitals. There has not been time to hear from the boxes that went farthest south, but the following letter has been received from Fort Monroe:

"MY DEAR MISS REDFIELD: The aprons which arrived yesterday are much appreciated. The nurses wish me to thank you very much. We have been so beautifully treated at Fortress Monroe, and have received such liberal donations that we have been able to do a great deal for the sick soldiers. We appreciate very much the sympathy and good feeling of the Elmira citizens extended to us in our work. Believe me cordially yours.

G. W. RHOADS.

FORT MONROE, VA., September 26, 1898."

The other acknowledgments will doubtless prove equally appreciative.

M. ESTELLE REDFIELD,
Chairman of Committee.

MARY PARK,
Chapter Regent.

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER.

June 15—22 hospital shirts sent to Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, \$10 sent sent to State Regent.

July 28—2 barrels of hospital supplies sent to Fort McPherson valued at \$150.00, cash sent Fort McPherson, \$20.85; expressage of barrels and package of aprons, \$10.15; 4 dozen aprons sent by Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

J. T. FULLER,
Regent.

CAHOES.

As we have no chartered Chapter in Cahoes, since my appointment as Regent I have worked hard with this end in view and at present have induced four to become members of the National Society, who will join the local Chapter when I get the requisite number. Am expecting an addition of two every day. I think I was among the first to recognize the opportunity for the Daughters to assist the soldiers and we raised \$100, and have expended it in the following ways: A box containing supplies (shall I send a detailed account of contents), was sent in the second week of the soldiers' life at Camp Black to them, and was received with delight. They gave three cheers for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and said in their letters to the local papers how much the things were appreciated. Then we had eighty-six (the number of men in our Cahoes Company) comfort bags made and fitted them with ten articles each, and sent them to Tampa. The Captain

in acknowledging them said they "were worth their weight in gold." The remainder of our money was used for the benefit of ten families, in furnishing groceries, meat, coal and, in one instance, paying rent.

KATHARINE E. ADAMS.

FREDONIA.

As we have no Chapter we have done no work for the soldiers as the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the ladies of Fredonia have made three hundred bandages, and sent fifty-three dollars.

MARTHA J. PRESCOTT.

FORT PLAIN CHAPTER.

I enclose a clipping from the paper which tells the story of what our Chapter has done. I think the box of supplies was worth from \$20 to \$25.

How thankful we should be that the war is over.

ANNA M. WHITWELL,
Regent.

Sometime ago, the Fort Plain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution sent a box of supplies to the sick soldiers in the hospital at Fort Wadsworth. A few days before this a committee of ladies, representing the Chapter, visited our business men and invited them to join with them in contributing to the box. The result was a most generous response, and the ladies cannot say enough of the kindness of our citizens. Among the articles donated were the following: Slippers made of ticking, after a special pattern, for soldiers who are convalescent and able to sit up in a chair or to walk a little, negligee shirts, socks, old linen, vaseline, soap, pins, beef extract, wine, books, pictures, newspaper clippings referring to the war, and many other things. Money was also donated to be used by the Chapter to purchase what they might see fit. John Roof, superintendent of the condensed milk factory, gave a case of condensed milk.

The following letter has been received:

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON,
FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK, August 11, 1898.

Fort Plain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

LADIES: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of one box of supplies, donated to the sick and wounded soldiers at Fort Wadsworth, New York, by your Society, and to tender you my thanks for the same. List verified and found correct, and will be carefully distributed.

Very respectfully,

J. D. HALL,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

About two months ago the Chapter sent a package containing thirty-seven hospital night shirts, made by the members. These, with the box now at Fort Wadsworth, prove that the Fort Plain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a stirring one, and that it not only takes pride in the records of the old revolutionary heroes, but is also very much alive to all the needs of our brave soldiers following the heroic deeds of this wonderful war now at an end.

FORT STANWIX CHAPTER.

In supplies we have sent 59 hospital shirts, 150 abdominal bandages, 32 pajamas, 12 pairs hospital slippers, 28 envelopes of clippings. In money we have sent \$25.00 for special diet fund, \$25.00 for launch for hospital ship "Missouri." Our Chapter has organized the Red Cross Auxiliary here, which has already sent \$300.00 to the ice fund. War relief work which has been done at McConnellsburg was done under the direction of our Chapter.

The Red Cross Auxiliary and Fort Stanwix Chapter also gave a garden party together, at which \$207.00 was cleared, which was divided between the two societies, our share being \$103.50 to be expended as the need arises.

EUGENIE STEVENS,
Assistant Secretary.

FORT GREENE CHAPTER.

In the absence of our Recording Secretary I am not in position to give you complete details, but as far as in my power lies I will tell you what has been done. When the subject of Chapter work was presented it was not thought wise or expedient for the Chapter to take up any special work in view of the usual separations of the approaching summer, but the members all agreed to work individually. Of course I cannot give you any definite results of this promise yet, though I am confident that while separated from each other every member is doing faithfully what she promised, with a loyalty to her country and its defenders which never wavered nor flagged. A check for \$25 was sent by the Treasurer, upon motion of the Chapter, to the Defenders' Auxiliary and one for \$50 by our Regent, Mrs. Duryea, to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Fund on behalf of Fort Greene Chapter. Funds have been contributed by a few members, a generous check having been received by the writer from Mrs. Duryea, jellies from others and fruit and flowers from others. These are being dispensed personally by the writer to the sick and wounded soldiers in our city hospitals. The fund has enabled her to provide lettuce, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons, jellies and ice cream at different times to these men and on every Wednesday commencing with next week

one hundred fresh eggs will be sent to one of the hospitals, where they are greatly needed. To-morrow (Sunday) sixty-one men will each receive a bunch of flowers with his name on card attached and thanks for his gallant services.

MARY EAMES BEAM.

GANSEVORT CHAPTER.

The Gansevort Chapter sent for Hospital Corps Fund \$25 and one dozen aprons. To the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund \$127.50. As our Chapter has not many wealthy members I think the response was generous.

CAROLINE G. HUN.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER CHAPTER.

The General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer, have made and sent to Washington this summer fifty-seven hospital shirts and thirty-one pajamas. Each pocket contained handkerchiefs and envelopes with newspaper clippings, postage stamps, postal cards, writing paper and pencils. Under the auspices of the Chapter the Soldier's Relief Association of Herkimer have made thirty-five negligee shirts. Beside the Chapter gave ten dollars to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund.

FRANCES M. C. PRESCOTT.

HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER.

The Chapter sent sixty hospital shirts and one hundred hospital library envelopes to hospital corps and \$100 to War Fund Committee. I feel New York has done nobly during the war and trust you are pleased with our efforts and results considering we are one of the little Chapters.

MARGARET MULFORD COLLIER,
Regent.

HORNELLSVILLE.

I am sorry to say we have not done so very much as a Chapter for the soldiers, not having been specially appealed to. We did assist the "King's Daughters" in buying material to the amount of ten dollars. I think this is all as a Chapter. We are rejoicing that the war is virtually over.

H. McCONNELL.

KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER.

As I am at present away from the city and do not have at hand the data I am compelled to defer making a report until my return to New York. We have sent through "The New England Women" quite a large donation of clothing and have endeavored to do our part in the glorious work.

GERTRUDE M. GREENE,
Regent.

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER.

The Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent seventy hospital shirts to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Committee. The material was furnished by us and the sewing done by some "King's Daughters."

SARAH M. STILES,
Regent.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York, raised by subscription among its members \$670, and voted that it should be divided between the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, to be used as they thought best for the sick and wounded during the war. I sent a check for \$335 to each through Mrs. Hatch, Treasurer General of the War Fund, Daughters of the American Revolution, and received the acknowledgement and thanks for the gift from Surgeon General Van Reipen and Surgeon General Sternberg. This I regret to say is the only war fund I have raised in my capacity as Regent.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL,
Regent.

MONROE CHAPTER.

In relation to our work as a Chapter for the war relief work, although as members we have been active in the work, the general opinion seemed to be that as our Chapter formed a small part of the many who contributed, we should not assume the credit as a society for what we have done. At our last meeting it was decided that as we all were to aid in a dining and ice cream booth on the Fourth of July to raise funds for the soldiers it would not be possible to undertake anything more just then, and this occasion gave us \$160, which was sent to Miss Barton for her "Red Cross" work. It was thought that the general public would be better satisfied to have it go that way, and we would get a better response. Hamlin and Clarkson joined in

contributing, mostly provisions for the dinner, some of which (eggs and butter) were sold and the money used. A fund was retained of fifteen dollars or more to pay express charges on delicacies sent to soldiers at Camp Alger, one hundred pounds or more each week this summer. Mrs. Holmes, the Vice-Regent, was perhaps the most active in this good work, but as so much credit was due to those outside of our Chapter we felt that we could not assume the credit. Nevertheless, I would like it stated as partly due to us, and especially to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Holmes, who really inspired the flagging energies of others. You perhaps can tell me how much is due to us. Some of the Daughters were talking of doing some sewing for the hospital work. As peace may be declared within a few days, this may not be necessary; I hope not. I am just about to go away for a trip and several others are away; in fact it will be very difficult to find any one to do anything just now. We hope to celebrate the signing of peace soon.

HELEN S. SYLVESTER,
Regent.

MOHEGAN CHAPTER.

On May 27, 1898, Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, became Auxiliary No. 13 to the National Red Cross Society, pledging to supply surgical towels to the ambulance ship then being fitted out in New York Harbor. Since then a number of branch auxiliaries have been formed outside our Chapter, from whom we receive money for the purchase of towels. Ten thousand towels have been sent to Mrs. Paul Dana and distributed in the hospitals at the different camps. At the request of the Red Cross Society we will continue to furnish towels during the summer, or so long as there is need of surgical towels. Seven boxes of books and stationery and two boxes of jellies and delicacies have been sent to the Red Cross Society. Our Chapter has sent \$20 to Mrs. J. M. Belden, State Regent, for the National War Relief Fund. The Mohegan Juniors, our Children of the American Revolution, sent \$7.50 to Washington through Mrs. Walworth for the same fund. By individual subscription the members of Mohegan Chapter have raised an amount of money sufficient to purchase a silk flag, which they intend to present to the Seventy-first Regiment of New York. We shall not consider our work at an end until peace is fully established.

REBECCA REYNOLDS SECOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

My Chapter has accomplished very little as a Chapter. We have been coöperating with the Colonial Dames and with the Citizens' Committee of Poughkeepsie in raising funds as needed for our Company K

and the families left behind. The Citizens' fund amounted to over \$1,000. Just what amount we contributed I am unable to say.

CAROLINE S. ATWATER.

MOHAWK CHAPTER.

Mohawk Chapter, since the commencement of the war, has contributed as follows: On May 12th we sent to the National War Fund \$41.00; June 4th, for the soldiers of Albany regiment, \$100.00; June 15th, to treasurer of Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, to be used as necessary, \$25.00; to Camp Black, 105 dozen handkerchiefs, letter pads and lead pencils, \$5.30; June 28th, rent and help for a soldier's family, \$10.00; to Albany regiment at Camp Black, 57 blue flannel shirts, \$44.15; July, to Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, 27 hospital night shirts, \$18.04; two large boxes old linen, express charges, \$2.38; July 12th, check to order of Mrs. A. G. Draper, for towels, &c., \$25.00; August 1st., check to order of Mrs. M. B. Halde, toward purchase of steam launch, \$55.00 Total, \$333.55.

MARY CLINTON BALDWIN,
Regent.

GROVE HILL, SING-SING-ON-HUDSON.

I have instructed my Corresponding Secretary to send you a full account of all that has been done by our Chapter since the opening of the war; also what we have done since we became Auxiliary No. 13 of the Red Cross Society. I wrote to our President General at that time, informing her what we had done, and she wrote me a very lovely reply. This was before I received the first circular issued by the National Society. The town people answered our appeal for funds most generously and we had quite a fund to draw from to buy material for hospital purposes, so we were able to keep working all through the summer. Our Chapter is going to present to the Seventy-first Regiment on their return a handsome flag. Colonel Downs was a long time a resident of this place, and many of the young men from this place are in the regiment. Hoping that our work will meet with your approval.

ANNIE V. R. WELLS.

OWAHGENA CHAPTER.

Our Chapter has been very busy in the war relief work and has with the assistance of kind friends contributed as follows:

Ladies' Christian Association of Presbyterian Church, 12 shirts and material; King's Daughters of Presbyterian Church, 12 shirts and material; St. Agnes' Guild, St. Peter's Church, 12 shirts and material;

King's Daughters, St. Peter's Church, 6 shirts and material; Baptist Church Sewing Society, 15 shirts—furnished material for 7, Daughters of the American Revolution furnished the material for the others; Methodist Church Sewing Circle, 15 shirts and material; Grand Army of the Republic made 15 shirts, material furnished by Daughters of the American Revolution; Sewing Circle of Number 9 made 11 shirts and furnished material; Owahgena Chapter, 14 shirts with material; \$41.50 to Hospital Relief Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution; \$20.00 for War Relief Committee of Daughters of the American Revolution; 128 pairs of hospital slippers; 4 dozen knitted wash cloths and linen for hospital use. In all cases in forwarding supplies we have paid the express charges.

AMANDA DOWS,
Regent.

OTSEGO CHAPTER.

The Chapter made the following contributions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps: Cash for hospital diet, \$20.00; night shirts, 124; pajamas, 32; pillow cases, 34; hair pillows, 6. We have some uncut material still to make up. All will be completed shortly and sent to Washington for distribution. The work and funds have been voluntary gifts from Otsego Chapter and its friends.

FLORENCE E. WHITBECKE,
Secretary.

ONEIDA CHAPTER.

In addition to the \$25.00 which the Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent through your agency, we have also sent to Mrs. Hatch as our contribution to the Reserve War Fund, \$300.00. To the various hospitals and relief ships our Chapter has sent one hundred and fifty pajamas and eleven shirts. The pajamas were made at our Utica Woman's Exchange as they agreed to furnish them for \$1.50 each. They were thus uniform in material and cut and were so highly approved that Mrs. Draper writes that they have kept one as a pattern. We have now at the Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, a nurse who went from Utica under our auspices. We provided her aprons (12) which is a part of our contribution. About the time that war was declared we raised a sum of money for Cuban Relief; this was held until late in July, when it was sent to the Central Cuban Relief Committee to be used where it was most needed on the island, and doubtless much of it has gone to our soldiers. The amount was \$479.74. Our clothing, twelve barrels and boxes, and twelve boxes of hospital supplies, sent also to the same committee, did not leave New York until the 12th of July.

EMMA W. WOLCOTT.

OLEAN CHAPTER.

The Olean Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Olean, New York, have made for the company sent from Olean, New York, 120 comfort bags, furnishing the materials and doing the work at Chapter meetings. These bags contained needle books, thread, darning cotton, buttons, safety pins, twine, scissors, court plaster, bandages, cotton, pipes, tobacco, shoe-strings, etc., and were a sort of "companion" for camp life. The Chapter also made, furnishing their own material, thirteen hospital night shirts.

• ANNA McL. STRONG,
Regent.

ONEONTA CHAPTER.

The only war work the Oneonta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has done as a Chapter is to contribute \$10.00 toward the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund. As individuals, belonging to other organizations, they have contributed in other ways, but their work in other lines would not come under reports of Daughters of the American Revolution.

JULIETTE T. BLAKELY,
Regent.

ONONDAGA CHAPTER.

At a special meeting of the Onondaga Chapter called June 10th, 1898, it was decided to meet and sew through the summer for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. The first two meetings were held at the Kanadenah Club. It was then decided that as there was so much work to be done the Chapter would meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the Woman's Union Hall, where they had the most able and generous assistance of many persons not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chapter is also greatly indebted to many persons who took work and had it done at their own homes. The following is a list of the ladies who gave much efficient help: Mrs. Judson Smith's Willing Circle, King's Daughters, night shirts; Miss Rosa Dickinson, Skaneateles, pajamas; Mrs. Soule, Mingo Lodge, Skaneateles, night shirts; Mrs. Thomas Emory, by the summer guests at Cazenovia, 50 night shirts, 12 negligee shirts, 24 aprons; Mrs. S. S. Bidwell, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, North Syracuse, 30 pairs slippers; Miss Barbee, Skaneateles, pajamas and material; Geddes, 28 bandages; contributions of magazines, old linen and games from Mrs. James Tracy, Mrs. Truesdale, Mr. George Dana, Mrs. John Fisher Horner, Mr. Thomas Duiston, Mrs. Baker Charles. The following is a list of the articles made: 191 hospital night shirts, 97 nurses' aprons, 39 negligee shirts, 122 suits of pajamas, 33

pairs of hospital slippers; 482 articles in all. Articles were distributed as follows: United States Army General Hospital, Santiago, July 10th, per Steamship "Olivette," 164 night shirts, backgammon board, books and magazines. July 21st, 3 aprons to Daughters of the American Revolution nurse, Fortress Monroe. July 28th, 1 large box magazines and books to Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia. July 27th, United States Army General Hospital, Santiago, per hospital ship "Relief," 27 night shirts, 28 pajamas, 8 negligee shirts, books. To Miss Elizabeth M. I. Dill, Daughters of the American Revolution nurse, Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, 1 dozen aprons. August 6th, to Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, Washington, 25 aprons. August 17th, sent to Camp Wikoff, through Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Society, 31 pajamas, 58 aprons, 8 handkerchiefs. August 17th, to Mrs. S. H. Walworth, National Relief Association, Camp Wikoff, 3 pajamas, 19 negligee shirts, 4 handkerchiefs. August 30th, through Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid, Camp Wikoff, 12 negligee shirts, 30 pairs hospital slippers; 3 pajamas to needy soldiers, Fort Hamilton.

MARY BACHE McCARTHY,
Regent.

In response to a call from the National Hospital Corps, per Mrs. Draper, for hospital shirts, we made, furnished material and forwarded fifty-three. Also, in response to the appeal made for money for hospital work made at the State Conference in Syracuse in June, we sent the twenty dollars asked. This is practically all the work accomplished as a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter. Nearly, if not quite all, of our members have joined our local "Woman's Patriotic Association," whose object is to help our men at the front, as well as to care for their families at home. We are, in summer, such a scattered community that we have no organization meetings and can do no work as a society.

ELIZABETH O. GALUSHA,
Corresponding Secretary.

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER.

The complete official report of the work which has been done by Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is as follows: Before the Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had coöperation in the work with those outside the Society there were sent \$20.00 to the State fund, \$5.00 to Washington and \$60.00 to Chickamauga camp. Four nurses from the City Hospital, Miss Alida McKinley, Miss Lucretia Smart, Miss Graham and Miss Lillian Carter, have already been sent through this society to United States hospitals. Several others have volunteered and are ready to go

if called. The work became so general and included so many who were not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution that it was decided to use the name War Relief Corps instead of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Besides a great many individuals, the following churches have also assisted in the work: St. Mark's Church, Miss Florence Hart, chairman; 8 pajamas, testaments from Sunday-school. Brick Church, Mrs. Stone, chairman; \$43.65, \$10.00 of this was from Miss Shaw's class; 55 pajamas. Five dollars from Genesee Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Christ Church, Mrs. C. J. Ferrin, chairman; made 16 pajamas and 12 hospital night shirts; donated 6 new night shirts, 9 old night shirts, 2 pairs of pajamas, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, 1 dozen cakes castile soap, 1 dozen papers safety pins, old linen and cotton; special gift, \$5. St. Paul's Church, Mrs. Nathaniel Foote, chairman; \$229.59 collected; made 57 pajamas, 90 abdominal bands, 75 envelope libraries. Park Avenue Baptist Church, Mrs. A. N. Perrin, chairman; \$3.50 collected; made 14 hospital shirts and 14 pajamas. Unitarian church, \$15.25 collected; made 6 pajamas, 2 hospital shirts and a number of other garments cut out. Epiphany church, Miss Katharine Oliver, chairman; \$25.00 collected; made 8 night shirts; other work being done. St. Luke's church, Mrs. Dewey, chairman; \$14.10 collected; made 9 pajamas, 24 hospital shirts; other work being done; donations of flannel and 1 dozen cakes of soap. Asbury church, Mrs. Albro, chairman; \$19.13 collected; made 25 suits pajamas, donated 26 handkerchiefs, 5½ dozen safety pins, 5 towels, 2 table cloths, 3 envelope libraries and several old sheets. Central church, Mrs. Huddleston, chairman; \$83.05 collected; made 25 flannel bands, 30 pajamas, 29 surgical night shirts. Calvary church, Mrs. Bastion, chairman; \$1.35 collected; made 10 night shirts, 14 suits pajamas, and other work partly finished; donated 22 handkerchiefs, 2 old shirts and old linen. First Baptist church, Mrs. S. M. Robinson, chairman; made 26 pajamas, 24 abdominal bands. St. Peter's church, Mrs. Frederick Allen, chairman; \$11.75 collected; rest of report not completed. First Presbyterian church, Mrs. Oscar Craig, chairman; \$11.86 collected; made 20 suits pajamas and 37 hospital shirts. Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Mahon, chairman; made 13 suits pajamas, 3 separate coats, 23 abdominal bands, besides generous financial contributions. North Presbyterian church, Mrs. Louis Haas, chairman; made 8 suits pajamas and 20 partly finished night shirts. Council of Jewish Women, \$63.35 collected; made 70 abdominal bands, 27 cotton bands, 44 suits pajamas, 192 cheese cloth squares, 1 dozen nurses' aprons and 2 night shirts, besides old linen and magazines; more work partly finished. Third Ward Auxiliary at Miss Edward Peck's, made 27 suits pajamas and 15 hospital shirts; 1,500 mouth swabs for fever patients; 30 envelope libraries made by Miss Beulah Stewart, 1 gross lead pencils and 6 dozen handkerchiefs. Colored Women's Club, Mrs. Jeffrey, chairman; made 6 night shirts, 6

flannel bands, 7 pajamas partly finished. Memorial Presbyterian church, Mrs. Isaac Shepard, chairman; \$6.00 collected; made 12 surgical night shirts; the primary Sunday-school also collected 38 bars of soap. Columbian Twig, Mrs. Howard L. Osgood, chairman; made 15 pajamas and 12 bandages. Fourth Twig, cut out a large quantity of work; some of the city hospital patients and nurses have also been working. Third Presbyterian church, \$18.50 collected; quantity of pajamas made.

The following is the list of those who have been in correspondence with the society from outside of Rochester, to most of whom have been sent patterns of garments to be made and to some the material for making. The first seventeen towns are those which thus far have sent their contributions here to be forwarded with ours. The contents have already been acknowledged in the papers: Miss Emma Harrington, Albion; Mrs. Ira A. Thompson, Lima; Miss M. McNaughton, Caledonia; Mrs. Charles Ellis, Scottsville; Miss Harriett May, Clifton Springs; Mrs. B. N. Nurse, North Chili; Mrs. A. S. Shattuck, Dundee; Mrs. Lange, Honeoye Falls; Mrs. John Merz, Spencerport; Miss Sherry, Irondequoit; Miss Anna Holden, Honeoye Falls; Mrs. William A. Scoon, Bellona; Mrs. Harrington, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Clarence Du Puy, Brighton; Mrs. Frank Bishop, Pittsford; Mrs. E. Young, Spencerport; Mrs. Joseph Wilbur, Canandaigua; Miss Ella Farnum, Canandaigua; Miss J. P. Granger, Canandaigua; Mrs. Fisher, Batavia; Miss Ella Bennet, Williamson; Mrs. John H. Cosart, Lyons; Mrs. Tupper, Churchville; Miss Maria Smith, Nunda; Miss Edna Waters, Auburn; Mrs. C. L. Luther, Hammondsport; Mrs. James Brewster, Wolcott; Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Palmyra; Mrs. J. E. Lawrence, Wolcott; Mrs. J. H. Scofield, Scottsville; Mrs. A. R. Ewing, Holley; Mrs. Litzendorf, Honeoye; Mrs. Henry Sage, Mumford; Miss Susan Jennings, Belfast; Mrs. William Coleman, Brockport; Mrs. Susan Abbott, Union Springs; Mrs. H. C. Fay, Bath; Mrs. John H. Mason, Batavia; Mrs. Simon Brewster, Avon; Miss M. Thistlewaite, Macedon.

Thirty boxes of supplies have been sent in all to the following hospitals and camps: Camp Black, Camp Alger, U. S. A. Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va.; U. S. A. Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; U. S. A. Hospital, Fernandina, Fla.; U. S. A. Hospital, Fort Myer, Va.; U. S. A. Hospital, Santiago, Cuba; U. S. A. Hospital, Porto Rico; U. S. A. Hospital, Montauk Point, L. I.

The boxes sent contained the following articles:

Surgeons' basket filled, ready for use—Almost one hundred jars and glasses of fruit and jelly, three gallons blackberry cordial, four bottles raspberry vinegar, one can extract of beef, seven cans soup, two boxes cocoa, one box imperial granum, one bottle Sun's Cholera Cure, 3,100 two-grain quinine pills, one bottle absorbent gauze, twelve clinical thermometers, one and one-half dozen drinking tubes, eighteen rubber sheets, seven rubber rings, ten pounds absorbent cotton, four rolls

absorbent cotton, three dozen boxes vaseline, two tube cleaners, colloidum, 556 pajamas (about 100 are on hand), 317 hospital night shirts (about 50 on hand), sixty-three plain night shirts, seventeen outing shirts, 1,110 abdominal bands, about 800 handkerchiefs, 99 rolled bands, 436 pairs canvas slippers, 240 sponges, 350 pieces of soap, 153 towels, fifty-three sheets (one woven by daughter of a revolutionary soldier), sixty-five pillow cases, 241 cheese cloth squares, and one and one-half pieces cheese cloth, 198 fans, twenty-two tablecloths, twenty-two napkins, a quantity of tobacco and pipes, eleven pillows, camel's hair brushes, nine dozen papers of pins, ninety-six dozen safety pins, two pairs scissors, two ice picks, two nutmeg graters, eight lemon squeezers, seven egg beaters, six strainers, forty-seven nurses' aprons, three boxes pocket mirrors, twenty-four pocket combs, forty-two nail brushes, one linen coat, two pairs woolen hose, one candle-stick with six candles, large quantity of old linen, cotton and flannel, large number of books, magazines, weekly papers and a number of testaments and books of texts.

Treasurer's report: Money received from all sources, \$927.55; money expended, \$604.31; balance on hand, \$323.24.

Purchased by Relief Corps Committee: Gingham for pajamas, 3-784½ yards; cotton for night shirts, 924½ yards; sheeting for nurses' aprons, 85 yards; army flannel for bandages, about 450 yards; medicine and other hospital supplies. Express charges were paid on all boxes.

(Signed) MRS. M. H. McMATH,
Chairman.
 MRS. MARTIN B. HOYT,
Treasurer pro tem.
 MARY W. PECK,
Secretary.

DEOONGOWA CHAPTER.

Our Chapter sent by express to Miss Bates, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, the following articles: 35 yards cheese cloth, 12 dozen towels, 10 dozen wash cloths, 11 pieces mosquito netting, 6 hot water bags, 6 ice caps, malted milk, 9 boxes beef tablets, 3 bottles beef extract, 4 lbs. castile soap, 1 dozen tooth brushes, Iodoform gauze, 1 air cushion, 2 boxes talcum powder, 1 lb. absorbent cotton, 1 bottle lime juice, 1 bottle cooked lemon juice, 4 rubber sheets, 1 bottle beef peptinoids, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 1 syringe, 1 dozen basins, 1 granite pitcher, 1 hair brush, ½ dozen canned chicken, ½ dozen canned ham, ½ dozen canned tongue, 2 lemon squeezers, 2 strainers, 1 egg beater, 4 dozen lemons, ½ dozen bottles olives, 4 cakes ivory soap, 1 cake sapolio soap, 6 dozen safety pins, 1 dozen cakes toilet soap, 2 dozen glasses jelly, 3 cans fruit, 2 bottles wine (for jelly), 2 boxes gelatine, 12 boxes jelly, 1 box borax, 14 fans, 4 linen coats, 7 pairs linen trowsers, 1 sweater, 6

night shirts, 1 can honey, 1 dozen nurses' aprons, 2 trays, 1 package butter crackers, ginger cookies, hermits, marmalade, large quantity of old linen, bible, and other literature and \$20.85. We also sent by express to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, 3 dozen aprons and 22 hospital shirts; and \$10.00 sent to the State Regent.

JULIA T. FULLER,
Regent.

SENECA CHAPTER.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1898, the Seneca Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a Military Festival for our sick and wounded soldiers, at which time a sufficient sum was realized to send you fifty dollars for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, and the same sum to the Woman's National War Relief Association; also fifty dollars to Captain Stacey to be used in cases of sickness among the men of our company from Geneva, then stationed at Camp Alger. Members of our Chapter also agreed to make six nurses' aprons and six night shirts.

VIRGINIA MURRAY HOPKINS,
Secretary.

SARATOGA CHAPTER.

On Tuesday, August 7th, was given a tea for the benefit of the two Associations—"The Woman's National War Relief and the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund."

ELIZABETH M. BROWN,
Regent.

SARANAC CHAPTER.

Our Daughters of the American Revolution work here has been considerably encroached upon by other societies and workers, whose efforts were prompted (in a measure) by those many friends at the front who preferred individual effort to concerted action with the Daughters of the American Revolution. However, Saranac Chapter has held itself in readiness to aid in any way practicable, and I think have the distinction of knowing they have been the means of at least alleviating the distress and anxiety of many wives and mothers who have been truly sufferers in this great National cloud.

It is perhaps needless to mention our response to your request for cash donations to the War Fund. Twenty dollars was cheerfully sent.

Material was (in August) purchased and made up and sent by express to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps at Washington, consisting of 55 surgical shirts and 75 abdominal bands.

We feel that the incentive to all outside work that has been done

here was given by our Chapter, and a large number of our members have been the active helpers in this outside work, and it would seem as if we should have credit for a good share of these contributions. However, we were entirely willing that the work should be done in any way, provided it was accomplished. Much labor, time and some money has been sent by our Chapter in visiting families of soldiers, in providing for their necessities and in supplying in cases of sickness such means as would enable the "bread winners" to maintain their families through this trying time. For instance, one soldier's wife suffering from varicose veins was provided with elastic stockings at a cost of about \$13, which enabled her to care for her little ones and home. Others have been supplied with fuel, payment of milk bills, &c., helped in divers ways, as the services of a physician were secured during a case of confinement and a complete wardrobe for the infant furnished. It is needless to enter into detail further, but be assured that as loyal Daughters of the American Revolution who have in time of peace enjoyed the pleasures of our blessed Society, we have endeavored in the midst of war to be as loyal to the Government by aiding in a very quiet way as seemed best.

MARGARET P. MYERS,
Regent.

SAGOYEWATHA CHAPTER.

We made and sent, furnishing all, eighteen night shirts, surgical and some old linen. The night shirts were all beautifully marked from Sagoyewatha Chapter in indelible ink by the mother of one of our members, an old lady of eighty years, Mrs. Hannah B. Guild.

We sent to the Treasurer \$10.00 in money. We are ready to make more if needed.

LILLIAS R. SANFORD.
Regent.

SARATOGA CHAPTER.

Saratoga Chapter has contributed as follows: Cash, \$10.00 to Saratoga Citizens' Corps, \$20.00 to hospital ship "Relief," \$35.00 to Woman's National Relief Association, \$75.00 to Daughters of the American Revolution National War Fund; total, \$150.00.

Box sent to hospital, Fortress Monroe, containing: Pajamas, 53; handkerchiefs, 53; towels, 3 dozen; old linen, medicated gauze.

Box sent by Girls' Friendly Society, money contributed by friends: 25 pajamas, 25 pairs of socks, 100 books, 2 dozen towels.

The "friendly" work was not under our auspices, although I was interested and helped them, but it is reported in no other way.

ELIZABETH W. BROWN,
Regent.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER.

In compliance with the desire to secure a record of the war work, I have the honor to report that the sum of \$24 was sent for the use of the Hospital Relief Corps. Thirty-one nurses' aprons have been sent to Mrs. Draper. One barrel of reading matter has been sent through the Mail Carriers' Society of Brooklyn to the sailors of the fleet in Cuban waters.

ANNIE E. DANIELS,
Corresponding Secretary.

WILTWYCK CHAPTER.

This Chapter has contributed as follows: \$100 to Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, \$5.00 to Hospital Corps, \$5.00 to Leiter Hospital, \$15.00 to Chattanooga Chapter to be used at Chickamauga, supply of cooking utensils for Company M, First Regiment of Volunteers.

In aid of Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps: 52 hair pillows, 136 pillow cases, 88 sheets, 44 suits pajamas, 1 extra coat, 30 night shirts, 42 comfort bags, 3 pairs drawers, 1 dressing gown, 4 shirts, 386 handkerchiefs, 9 pairs socks, 22 envelopes, stationery, 14 envelope clippings, 1 envelope tract, 5 bundles envelopes, 15 papers pins, 6 spools thread, 10 papers needles, 120 safety pins, 50 postal cards, 25 pencils, 5 combs, 28 papers corn starch, 4 cans condensed milk, 1 box beef tablets, 1 piece cheese cloth, 24 nurses' aprons, 116 pieces plug tobacco, a large quantity of old linen and muslin mosquito netting, 4 boxes paper and envelopes, books, magazines and clippings.

LIZZIE R. LAWTON.

GREENWICH.

Our Chapter work is planned, but owing to a death in our Chapter and the absence from home of many members, its execution has necessarily been delayed. Feeling that the need will continue even at this stage of proceedings from disease already contracted, we can yet do our part.

ABBE W. SHERMAN,
Regent.

GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER (Norfolk, Virginia).—When the call came for aid for the families of the soldiers and sailors who had gone to the war, the Great Bridge Chapter held a called meeting and headed the subscription list of the Military Relief Association of Norfolk with a donation from their treasury of \$50.00.

On May the 18th the Chapter gave a garden party in the grounds and house that was once the home of Governor Taggell, of Virginia, and well suited to such an entertainment. The old colonial mansion was beautifully decorated, flags everywhere, and patriotic designs, artistic pictures of "Our Boy in Blue," and Cuba, and Columbia, painted by special artists for the occasion, hung in the walk. One room was a Navy room, another Army, and in the other room and hall the decorations were State and national.

The garden was truly like fairyland, brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and Chinese lanterns, and where on the green was danced, by young maidens, the May pole dance. It was a scene not soon to be forgotten, as these young girls went through the many changes of the dance, weaving in and out the gay colored ribbons, to the strains of lively music, their bright faces and pretty costumes adding to the picture.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the drill by the Norfolk Naval Reserves and was much enjoyed.

All through the evening refreshments were served by young ladies, who wore patriotic colors, and the Naval Post Band filled the air with music, playing often patriotic airs, which were always received with cheers from the vast number of people gathered, and who by their liberal gifts made it possible for the Chapter again to give to the Relief Fund a handsome sum of money.

NEW CONNECTICUT CHAPTER (Painesville, Ohio).—The new Connecticut Chapter, Mrs. Mary A. Stockwell, Regent, was organized in October, 1897, with fifteen charter members. Since then a few others have been received. The name is considered particularly fitting, as Painesville was largely settled by Connecticut families.

Though the Chapter is small and of scarcely a year's growth, its life has been vigorous. It is pleasant to report that, through the kindness of its Vice-Regent, Mrs. Viall, the Chapter owns a share in the Continental Hall Fund in Washington.

The Connecticut Daughters were especially pleased to receive in May a greeting from the Connecticut State Chapter in

conference at Norwich, which honored its namesake with a telegram of congratulation.

It may be said with pride that our young Chapter was not slow to act when the war circular, issued by the National Society, urged all Daughters to prepare hospital supplies and funds for the troops at the front. Under the direction of the New Connecticut Chapter, a large box was soon sent to Company M of the Ohio Fifth Regiment. Later, stimulated by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a Soldiers' Aid Society was formed, which sent generous supplies of hospital necessities and comforts to the American Red Cross Society at New York. Twenty-five dollars were sent to the war emergency band and twenty-five dollars for hospital relief at Fernandina, Florida.

In August the Chapter sent to Mrs. Hatch, Treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution fund at Washington fifteen dollars to help purchase the launch for the hospital ship "Missouri."

Before the troops went to the front, much interest was shown in planning to mark the graves of revolutionary soldiers buried in Lake County. The most noted of these is that of General Paine, for whom this town is named. Undoubtedly such work as this will be in the plan of the Chapter through the coming year.—*LUCY C. MATHEWS, Historian.*

A NEW CHAPTER.—A Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Waterloo, Iowa, August 29, 1898. The organization was effected by uniting members of the neighboring cities, Cedar Falls and Waterloo, until such time as the requisite numbers can be obtained to maintain separate organizations. Mrs. L. O. Robinson, former Regent at Cedar Falls, resigned her office. The following officers were chosen for the year: Regent, Mrs. Julian Richards, Waterloo; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. A. Bryant, Cedar Falls; Recording Secretary, Miss Idi Ayer, Waterloo; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. O. Robinson, Cedar Falls; Treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Markley, Cedar Falls; Registrar, Mrs. C. L. Longley, Waterloo; Historian, Mrs. F. D. Pierce, Cedar Falls. A great interest is manifested among the members and there are a number of

ladies who will join the Chapter as soon as their application papers are returned from Washington. Mrs. D. N. Cooley Dubuque, State Regent, was present and made a short address. This is the thirteenth Chapter Mrs. Cooley has organized in the State. A name for the new Chapter will be determined upon at the next meeting.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY will be a welcome visitor in the Chapter.—MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS.

LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE CHAPTER, of Auburn, Alabama, sent a large box of hospital supplies to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia.

The box contained sheets, pillowcases, towels, nightshirts, underclothing, and good literature.

MARY BALL CHAPTER (Tacoma, Washington).—The work of this Chapter for the soldiers began when the First Battalion of Washington Infantry marched down Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, to the waiting transport, Senator. At this time the following letter of good cheer and hearty encouragement was handed to the commanding officer:

TACOMA, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1898.

To the Officers and Members of the First Regiment of the United States Troops of the State of Washington, Colonel W. J. Fife, Commanding Officer, First Battalion:

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, representing a membership of twenty-three thousand patriotic women, desire to express to you our admiration of the courage and promptness with which you have rallied to defend our country's honor.

Our forefathers fought for liberty; our foremothers' knitting needles sounded before the bugle call, and the noise of their looms was the artillery of the reserve. There is now no need of knitting needles and looms, but soldiers still need the support and sympathy of women: of mothers, wives and sisters. This we offer you. You will be followed by our prayers and best wishes. May you all safely return, having added fresh honor and glory to the name of Washington. May the troops of our beloved State be known everywhere as knights without fear and without reproach.

(Signed)

JANE C. HARVEY,
Regent Mary Ball Chapter, and other members of the Chapter.

A package of magazines was placed on the ship, and Mrs. O. G. Ellis, chairman of literature, began her work of collecting and distributing reading matter to the troops stationed here. She, with her assistants, distributed 201 volumes, money value \$30.15; 94 magazines, value \$14.10; 20 newspapers, value \$1.00. Mrs. E. J. Noel has examined the few applications for positions as nurses. Fifteen dollars was sent to the National War Fund by the Chapter, and a committee appointed to collect hospital supplies for Manila are now at work and will report later. We wish we could have done more for the cause, but we hope for the reward of those who have done what they could.—*JANE C. HARVEY, Regent.*

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM CHAPTER.—A large gathering of members and friends of General Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, appropriately observed the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by exercises at the historic home of Miss A. L. Page.

Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., president of the Danvers Historical Society, read an original poem, "Song to the Soldiers," remarks were made by Dr. W. W. Eaton; an excellent address was given by E. D. Hines, Esq.; Miss Clara P. Hale read the Declaration of Independence; Miss Marion Wheelright sang "The Star Spangled Banner;" Miss Lena Putnam gave an instrumental selection, "America," with variations, and other numbers; "America" was sung; and Dr. Putnam offered closing prayer. Refreshments were served.

Mr. Hines spoke of the circumstances under which the Declaration of Independence was written, giving most important historical facts connected with the framing and signing of that document.

Dr. Eaton, president of the Old Salem Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, spoke of the battle of Gettysburg and of his own participation in it, of the significance of the first days of July to the Nation, closing with eloquent words in regard to the battle at that moment raging in Cuba.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Julia K. Philbrick, Mrs. Charles Putnam, Miss Lawrence, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Moses Black, Mrs. William Weston, Miss Cate, Miss Silver.

Mrs. Masury, the Regent, gave a short address of welcome to the members of the Chapter, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, and the friends assembled.

Mrs. Ellen M. Morgan, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, was presiding officer. The Chapter has raised \$50 for Company K, Eighth Regiment.

A SONG TO THE SOLDIERS.

BY REV. A. P. PUTNAM, D. D.

I sing of the bonnie brave soldiers,
The Boys of the red, white and blue,
Who heard the sad cry of the Cubans,
And swift to deliver them flew.

Away from sweet homes and fond lovers,
Midst banners and cheers and good byes.
They speed as with lightning to Battle,
And Liberty gleamed in their eyes.

No ills or delays of the camp-life,
No streams of the sun-fire or rain,
Could weaken the vows of the heroes,
To smite the foul Kingdom of Spain.

Forth over the billows they hurry,
Still eager and hot for the lines;
Nor fear the Don's armies or squadrons,
His forts, or torpedoes, or mines.

Quick out on the low, sandy beaches,
On through the dense thicket or fen,
Up over the rocks and the mountains,
Down into the valley or glen;

Now fighting the foe in his ambush,
Or hewing the way to the front,
Then casting aside all encumbrance,
And stripped for the terrible brunt;—

Oh, see the young gallant immortals,
As still they press on to the gates,
And hold each advantage they conquer,
Relentless and grim as the Fates;

While fiercer yet grow the encounters,
And stormlike the shot and the shell,
Where martyrs, in song to "Old Glory,"
Give presage of Tyranny's knell.

Oh, darlings, all fevered and mangled,
Other gates have swung open to you,
With shouts from the Union defenders,
Who died for the red, white and blue.

All praise to the victors in heaven,
Nor less for the faithful on earth;—
The dauntless who led on the action,
The nameless who matched them in worth.

They all give the nation new lustre,
Their story will never grow dim;
And Islands, with glad Independence,
Shall laud them in anthem and hymn.

[LATER.]

Hurrah for brave Sampson and Shafter,
Who gladdened our Fourth of July!
Hurrah for the demigod thousands,
Who brighten America's sky!

Hurrah for our Dewey triumphant,
Schley, Hobson, Miles, Sigsbee and Long!
Hurrah for the fleet of Cervera,
Now only a wreck and a song!

Hurrah for McKinley, the patient,
The wise, patriotic and true!
Hurrah for the Star-Spangled Banner!
Hurrah, oh, fair Daughters, for you.

THE GEORGIA ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE is the largest and most influential war relief organization in the South, and constitutes the Georgia division of the Women's National War Relief Association. Its headquarters are in Atlanta and its members are composed of the prominent women throughout the State. Six of its leading officers are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their names and offices are as follows:

Mrs. Governor Atkinson, President; Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, State Chairman and Vice-President of the Fifth Division Congressional District; Miss Mary L. Gordon Huntley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Treasurer; Miss Junia McKinley, Historian; Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Registrar.

The only Red Cross Society in the South is in Atlanta, and its four members are all Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. David Cobb, the National Counsellor-at-Law for the American Red Cross Society, came to Atlanta during the summer and organized the Atlanta Red Cross, the members of which are as follows: Mrs. Governor Atkinson, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Miss Junia McKinley and Miss Mary L. Gordon Huntley.



MORGAN CITY, LOUISIANA, *September 10, 1898.*

TO THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: There appeared in your issue of September, 1898, an article under the title "History Versus Fiction," which tells of the life, public service, and family of Major General Arthur St. Clair. To the members of the St. Clair lineage the title of this article is incomprehensible, as are also the reasons for its publication. However, whatever the meaning, or the reasons, we admit without discussion that the historical quotations given are correct so far as they go, but a little more liberal quotation from the same authority will convey to the mind of the reader quite different ideas. That writer quotes from Burke and from "The St. Clair papers." Let us examine the former. In his "Vicissitudes of Families," volume I, page 117, he says: "No family in Europe beneath the rank of royalty boasts a higher authority, a nobler illustration, or a more romantic interest than that of St. Clair. Cradled in the baronial castle whose towers crown the brink of the most precipitous and wooded glen in the Lothians, and buried under the florid arches of the richly-decorated chapel which crowns the adjacent bank, the Lords of Rosslyn made Scotland ring with the renown of their deeds, which needed not to be enhanced by romance and poetry, for both are outdone by the vicissitudes of their fortunes." Turn we now to page 121 of the same volume: "The son and grandson of Earl Henry, successively Earls of Orkney, and Lords Sinclair, married ladies

of royal race, the granddaughters of two Scottish Kings, Egidia being the granddaughter of King Robert II and Elizabeth the granddaughter of King Robert III. The St. Clairs continued to be Earls of Orkney until 1471, when on the marriage of King James III with Princess Margaret of Denmark, the Orkneys were annexed to the Scottish crown. The object of the King was to humble the pride and diminish the power of William III Earl of Orkney, of the line of St. Clair. He accordingly compelled him to exchange the lordship of Nithesdale for the earldom of Caithness, and the earldom of Orkney for the great estates of Dysart and Ravensheugh, with the Castle of Ravenscraig in Fife. The Earl died in 1480, enjoying the titles of Earl of Caithness, together with the *inferior* title of Lord Sinclair (which had been held by his father, Henry, along with his earldom), and possessed of very great estates, the principal mes-suages were Rosslyn Castle in Mid Lothian and Ravenscraig Castle on the coast of Fife. At the close of his life the Earl made settlements of his large possessions as follows: By his first wife, Elizabeth Douglas, granddaughter of King Robert III, he had a son, William, who should have been, under the Scottish law, heir to all his father possessed. To him, during his life, he gave the estate of Newburgh, in Aberdineshire, and nothing more at his death. By his second wife, Marjory Sutherland, the Earl had a large family, and particularly two sons, between whom, in 1476, he divided his whole inheritance, to the exclusion of his eldest son. To the eldest of these two sons, Sir Oliver, he gave the ancient family estate of Rosslyn and all his great possessions in the Lothians and in the counties of Stirling and Fife. To his younger son, named William, like his first born, he conveyed the earldom of Caithness, with the King's consent, so that when his father died he succeeded to that title with the estates annexed to it. From these three brothers are descended the three great branches of the house of St. Clair." And now we have reached a point to take up General Arthur and his affairs understandingly. But first let us see exactly what the author of "The St. Clair Papers" says, whom the writer of that article has quoted. Here it is from his foot note, volume I, page 2: "The generally accepted opinion that

General Arthur St. Clair was a grandson of the then Earl of Rosslyn is erroneous. They *were descendants of a common ancestor*," and this is the absolute fact. The idea that General Arthur ever claimed to be a son or grandson of the Earl of Rosslyn is absurd, for at that time there never had been an Earl of Rosslyn, they were Barons, and not Earls, and all that the General claimed or transmitted to his family was that he "belonged to the Rosslyn family," and this, too, was an absolute fact. He might have said, and truthfully, that he was descended from an Earl, but he did not. He was, however, descended from the Earl of Caithness, and I do not suppose any one who has read the foregoing will dispute that the Earl of Caithness was of the Rosslyn family, and if he was, then his descendants are also of that family. Turn we now to "Caithness Family History," by John Henderson, W. S., page 1: "William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, obtained a grant of the earldom of Caithness in 1455 from James II." Then follows an account of his two marriages and of his children and the division of his property, as given by Burke, only more in detail. We pass on to page 4: William, second Earl, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Keith, and had John, his successor; Alexander, ancestor of the St. Clairs of Stemster and Dunbeath; and a son, William, of whose descendants nothing is known. John III, Earl, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Sutherland, of Duffus, and had William, died 1527; and George, his successor, and David.

George IV, Earl, married Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William, Earl Montrose, and had John, Master of Caithness; William Laird, of Mey; George, of Mey; Barbary, Elizabeth, and Janet, and a daughter who married Alex. Innes. Of these children, John, Master of Caithness, the eldest son, died in 1576, but in 1543 he obtained a charter from Queen Mary by which the earldom became a male fee to him and his heirs male. He married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, and had George, afterward Earl of Caithness; James I, of Murkle, ancestor of General Arthur; John, Agnes and David, and Henry.

Turn now to page 24: James St. Clair I, of Murkle, was the second son of John, the Master, and grandson of George,

fourth Earl of Caithness. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert, Earl of Strathearn and Orkney; he was a son of King James V, and had James, his successor; Francis, Agnes, and John, who was I of Assery. Follow to page 31. John St. Clair was I of Assery and had by his first wife James, his successor, and Francis, Lieutenant Colonel. By his second wife, Margaret Davidson, he had John I, of Lybster; William, George, Grizzel, Isabell, and Janet.

Page 32: James St. Clair II, of Assery, married first Elizabeth Balfour and, second, Margaret, daughter of David Munro. By Elizabeth he had George and John, James and Katherine. James of these children was a merchant in Thurso; he died in 1713, leaving Daniel, William, and Alexander. William of these children was a merchant of Thurso, and he was the father of General Arthur St. Clair. For a more extended account see pages 334-5-6-7-8.

Now having shown General Arthur's line of descent we will turn to consider the Erskines, as the article writer appears to be ignorant of the fact that the Erskines are St. Clairs on the mother's side. I give now an extract taken from the records in The Advocate's library, by the Hon. Wallace Bruce, United States Consul. "This last Rosslyn (meaning William St. Clair, the Grand Master of the Masonic craft) sold what remained of his family estates to General St. Clair, second son of Henry Lord St. Clair, the heir of line of William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, by his first marriage. (Here we see Rosslyn again in the hands of the branch, whom the William, of whom account has been given, disinherited.) The estates so acquired were settled by deed of entail October 31, 1735, upon the heirs male of *his sister*, and under the instructions therein contained John Peterson, afterward taking the name of St. Clair, succeeded as the only son of John Peterson and the Hon. Grisal St. Clair, the eldest *sister* of Sir William St. Clair. (This is the son of the man, and this is the *real* name of him whom the article writer calls "Wedderburn.") For their courtship in verse see "The St. Clairs of the Isles," page 496. This gentleman dying unmarried May 14, 1789, was succeeded by Sir James St. Clair Erskine, afterwards second Earl of Rosslyn. He was a grandson of Sir John

Erskine of Alva, *who married* the Hon. Barbara St. Clair, second daughter of Henry St. Clair; his mother being a sister to Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn. This second Earl was on April 21, 1795, of new created Lord of Loughborough, of the town of Loughborough, County of Surrey, with remainders severally and successively to his *nephew's*, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, and on April 21, 1801, he was elevated to the earldom of Rosslyn. He died January 3, 1803, and was succeeded by his nephew. The male representative of the family of St. Clair is now vested in the Earl of Caithness. For further proof of all this see "The Genealogy of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn," by Father Hay. The article writer says General Arthur "left no record of his family." He perhaps has never read of the trouble and expense which the State of Ohio went to in obtaining and publishing his *public* papers, and may have never heard that a daughter-in-law of the General in a very fury of house-cleaning, burned a trunk full of the General's *private* papers and a lot of old family portraits, yet these are facts.

I submit the foregoing genealogy and statements for verification by whomsoever wishes, but I am still wondering what the article writer means by the title of his article.

C. H. ST. CLAIR.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I enclose you a reduced photographic copy of the commission of a great-great-grandfather of mine, which is in possession of our family. The original paper measures seventeen inches by thirteen. There is also as a companion paper to this, the muster roll kept of the troops in Rhode Island in July, 1778, belonging to Colonel Joseph Pray's company, etc., a document unique for its spelling. In your issue of last June you kindly published a letter sent to this ancestor of mine. The word Wells was not a part of his name, but was the name of the town where he resided. I judge I must be responsible for that error. I am most truly yours,

ELIZA M. GILL.

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[ARTICLES for publication in the Magazine should be written in ink and on only one side of the paper. *Special care* should be taken in writing names of persons and places and dates, as the Editor cannot be responsible for mistakes when copy is illegible.]

THE September meeting of the Board called together a representative number of the members. Beside the members from Washington there were present from out of town: Mrs. Manning, President; Miss Forsyth, Vice-President, of New York; Miss Benning, Vice-President, of Georgia; Miss Roberts, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Porter King, of Atlanta. There were reports and a summing up of the magnificent work of the War Committee and the Hospital Corps for the summer, which will all appear in the Magazine from time to time.

We call a careful reading of the details of this work. Of course the official report cannot appear until approved at the next Board meeting, but Massachusetts and New York have given interesting reports from Chapters, which are given in detail in this number. These reports have been collected by Mrs. O'Neil, Secretary of the War Committee. We bespeak a word in advance for the report of the Hospital Corps, which will appear in the December number; also, all that can be brought together by the War Committee will be epitomized for that number. These reports will be the monument everlasting to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They will tell the story how faithfully this Society fulfilled its pledge, when it passed the resolution saying to this Government, "We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, hold ourselves in readiness on call for any duty or any work asked of us in our country's need, by the President or his official aids." The weary and worried heads of the War and Medical Departments knew what a relief it was to them to be assured that the nurses that were to have the care of the sick and wounded men were



MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

carefully selected by the women and placed in waiting order, so that when the summons came that ten or a hundred nurses were required the tick of the telegraph only was needed to supply the demand, and also to know that every hospital, every tent where there was sickness and suffering there would follow the delicacies, the nourishing food, the clean garments that only woman's hand and heart could supply.

When we consider that one thousand nurses have been sent forward we do not wonder that forty thousand garments that went out from this Society also found the place where they were needed. And we rejoice to know that the same patriotism, the same philanthropy, the same stirring of human hearts brought other women and other societies into the same work, until over this broad land from the rising to the setting sun, women have been giving the best they owned, of strength, of heart, of money, of vigils night and day for their country and the brave boys who are its defenders.

THROUGH some inadvertence the sketch of one of our Real Daughters, Mrs. Julia Eddy Calder, in the August number got placed under "In Memoriam." We are happy to announce to our readers that Mrs. Calder is "very much alive" and the mother of six sons who are as loyal to their country as their mother and ancestors.

ADVICES from Hawaii on September 18th say the Annexation Committee has decided to recommend to our Congress that the Hawaiian Islands will be known in the future as the Territory of Hawaii. It is generally believed that this suggestion will be adopted, and then what is the matter with the Territory of Cuba, the Territory of Porto Rico, the Territory of the Philippines? We have to learn no new laws in territorial government. We have been adepts at that for many years.

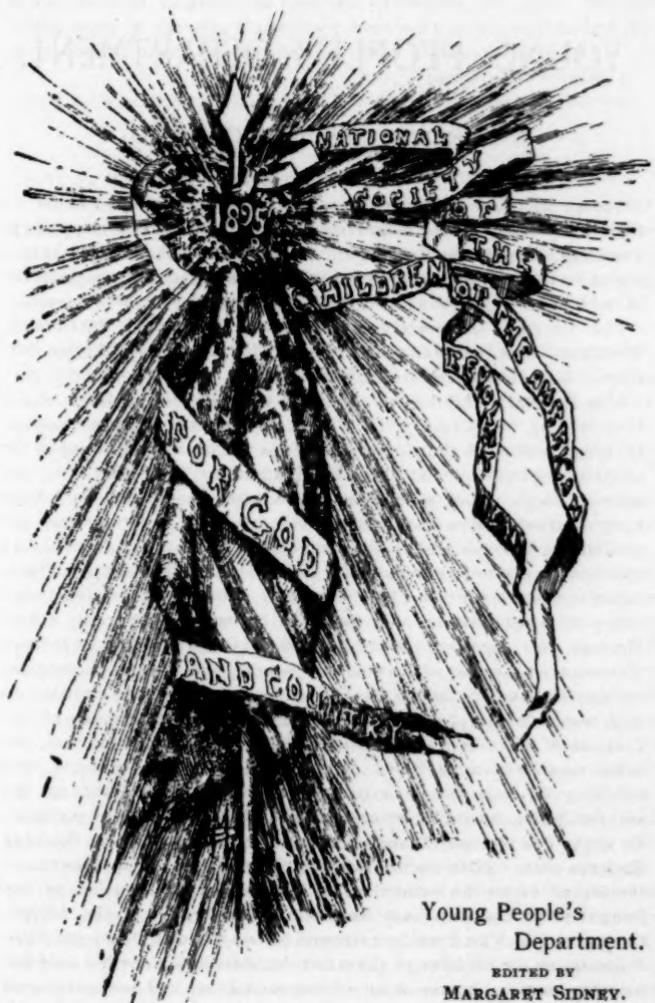
THE United States Peace Commission are in Porto Rico. The main point at issue will be the future of the Philippine Islands. It is said France will offer no suggestions. Poor France, she is busy just now. Which is the knottiest case to settle, what shall be done with Dreyfus or what with the Philippines? We think the Commission might give France a little advice if she has none for the Commission.

THE American Military Commissions in Cuba and Porto Rico are progressing without difficulty in their conferences with the Spanish commission regarding the evacuation of the islands by the Spanish troops. The official statement says there are about 100,000 Spanish troops in Cuba, and from past experience in moving troops it is thought that it will be well on to the last of February before they can all be embarked for Spain, giving this Government sufficient time to get its troops in condition, sanitary and otherwise, for occupation. In Porto Rico the Spaniards are evacuating outstanding points and concentrating at San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital, for embarkation.



MRS. ROBERT S. HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

THE battleships "Oregon" and "Iowa" will start soon for their long trip from New York to Manila, accompanied by four coaling ships. They will be due in Manila by the end of January. The "Oregon" is to double her trip around "the Horn," but she has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that she did more than to "march up the hill then down again."



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

WAR RELIEF SERVICE—CONTINUED.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *September 23, 1898.*

To-day the Children of the American Revolution belonging to the Atlanta Chapter met at the magnificent home of their newly-appointed President, Miss Martha Fort Brown, one of Atlanta's favorite Daughters, and the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brown, and the granddaughter of the late ex-Governor and United States Senator, Joseph E. Brown.

The officers of the Society present were: Miss Martha Fort Brown, President; Miss Jennie Gray, Treasurer; Miss Julia Lowry Porter, Secretary; Miss Hattie May High, Registrar.

Miss Elizabeth High recited a patriotic poem and the members of the Society sung "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The copy of the ever beautiful song from which the pianist played was one of the first copies of the song and belonged to Miss Brown's grandmother Fort. The Forts are among Georgia's most prominent and cultured people, and have been for generations. Miss Martha Brown has inherited cleverness and the qualities of leadership from both branches of her family, and will take enthusiastic interest in her work for the Children of the American Revolution and the noble cause they represent. During the meeting a resolution of congratulations was passed to be sent to Sergeant Robert Meadow, who began as a private in the Third Georgia Regiment and was promoted on account of his soldierly bearing and aptness at grasping military tactics. He is one of the youngest soldiers who enlisted to wage war with Spain, and was a member of the Atlanta Society of the Children of the American Revolution when he enlisted, and has just been transferred to the Sons. Mrs. William Dickson, who has been spending the past year in Germany, was present at the meeting, and lent the charm and aid of her ever inspiring enthusiasm to the occasion. To her is due the interest among the children of our State in forming Societies of the Children of the American Revolution, and she was one of the first to inspire the women of our State to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As Regent of the Atlanta Chapter and as Vice-President General of our National Board and State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution she has held her worthily bestowed honors as sacred responsibilities, and has contributed untold helpfulness in our State to the cause she represented. It is with grief that we see her depart again for a year's stay in Germany. Mrs. Sara Grant Jackson, the last President of the Atlanta Society, has recently become the bride of Hon. John Marshall Slaton. Miss Loulie Randolph Gordon, the Registrar, married Mr. Walter Smith Thomson,

of Philadelphia, in April, and now lives in Bremen, Germany. The patriotic spirit in the very atmosphere these war times has given new interest to the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution.

LOULIE M. GORDON,

State Director of the Children of the American Revolution for Georgia.

215 S. MAIN ST., DAYTON, OHIO.

DEAR MRS. LOTHROP: At a meeting of the Miami Society of the Children of the American Revolution held in Dayton July 6, it was proposed to the children that they write personal letters to the soldiers in the hospital at Chattanooga, and with each letter send a sheet of writing paper enclosed in a stamped envelope, both enfolded in a pocket handkerchief.

Accordingly quite a large package was sent, and its reception acknowledged by Mrs. Rathbun in a charming note addressed to the children, a copy of which I enclose. Several of the children have received answers to their letters to the soldiers.

Your appeal to "all the children of our country" to enlist in the War Relief Service found me in Canada with "The Iron City Fishing Club," at their camp, Tenetaguishene, on the Georgian Bay, and yet a stranger to all its one hundred members excepting the friends whose guests we were. Therefore, I was strongly tempted to let this call pass in silence, but "opportunity is responsibility" and after days of hesitation I asked that the boys and girls meet me at "The Camp Fire." When the time came, to my dismay, not only the children were there, but all the camp, preachers (nine of them), lawyers, doctors, merchants, "all the world and his wife," it seemed to me. Men were in the majority but there were also a goodly number of women and I believe not one Daughter of the American Revolution among them. As briefly as possible I told the story of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, its origin, progress, object, work, and then I read your appeal. I doubt if it was anywhere read amid more unique surroundings. The great blazing campfire composed of pine logs from ten to twenty feet long, laid parallel about six feet apart and the space between piled high with smaller logs and branches, this, the center of a large sandy space carpeted with brown pine needles; about it a wide circle of benches and chairs occupied by the Club in backwoods costume, behind them groups of Indian men and women and Canadian guides, and to all a background of pine trees "dark and high," with many a gay hammock swinging from their convenient branches, and white tents gleaming here and there amid the shifting lights and shadows, the clear pure atmosphere, the deep blue, cloudless sky whence moon and vivid planets

"On the dark trees a yellerow verdure shed,
And tipped with silver every mountain's head."

There was an organ and many fine singers and the remainder of the evening was spent in singing patriotic songs, ending with a grand march around the temple, to the tune, "Marching Through Georgia." In the days that followed the children came to my tent with little white packages of handkerchiefs and letters odorous with enclosures of Balsam and Wintergreen, and some added money to be sent to care of Mrs. B. The superscriptions, as varied as the ages and character of the writers: "To a patriot;" "To the soldier who failed to get a letter to-day;" "To you;" "To the finest boy in camp;" To a brave boy in Pajamas;" "A friendly hand from the North to a soldier in Tennessee," and so on. The children were eager and interested, and who can tell "how far this little candle may shed its beams." Thanking you for having imposed this task on me.

I remain yours sincerely,

MARY ELLEN GEBHART.

P. S.—We have lost one of our members by death, Elizabeth Williver, aged twelve years, a bright, interesting child.

At the commencement of the war a Society was formed by the Children of the American Revolution for war relief service. The following appeal was made by Mrs. Lothrop: "Let all the children and youth of the country rally round the standard of our fathers. The Society of each State calls upon every child in that State who is not a member to join with them in this sacred and glad duty of helping the soldiers and sailors of their State by contributing to a fund to be used by the State Association."

"It seems very appropriate that at the present crisis of our country, the children and youth should rally around the standard which their fathers raised, and express their determination to uphold the principles for which their fathers fought. Every member of the Society should work as they had never worked before and show their love for the flag by deeds which will aid our soldiers and sailors and alleviate the horrors of war." The Societies formed in every State began immediately to work for sick and wounded volunteers. Fathers in the field, praying mothers and patriotic boys and girls at home constitute an army, one part of which is as necessary to victory as the other.

The Dayton branch of the Children of the American Revolution War Relief Society have not been idle. Mrs. David Gebhart is the president of the Miami Society, which the Dayton Society is called. The following letters will tell some of the good that the children have done for the sick and wounded soldiers:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 2, 1898.

Miami Society. Children of the American Revolution, Dayton, Ohio:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: The packages of handkerchiefs which you sent to our Vice-Regent, were received this morning. We thank you most heartily for your gift to the sick soldiers. I have asked one of our ladies,

Mrs. Vance, to take it out to the park and make a special delivery to those who will appreciate most your loving thoughtfulness. I hope you will receive many notes of thanks from the soldiers themselves.

With kindest regards to each member of your Society and best wishes from Chickamauga Chapter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

K. D. RATHBURN.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 17, 1898.

MY DEAR MRS. GEBHART: Your letter and the box of handkerchiefs came to hand this morning. As soon as I finish this letter I will start out to the two hospitals here in town and see myself that the handkerchiefs are given to those who seem likely to appreciate these gifts of the children. There are still two hospitals at the park—the Leiter and the Sternberg. Mrs. Vance, formerly of Urbana, Ohio, delivered the other handkerchiefs and notes. She was much pleased to have the commission and afterward gave a graphic account of her visit to the hospitals and of the pleasure manifested over the letters. Several men beckoned me to come back: "Just a minute and let me read my letter to you." I trust the children will have many responses to their letters.

With best wishes for yourself and the Miami Society, I am,

Yours sincerely,

K. D. RATHBURN.

The children inclosed a letter in each handkerchief which the sick soldier found on unfolding his handkerchief. There was nothing that cheered the soldiers like letters and all the dear little ones who wrote those letters may know that their messages was the best medicine to the weary and sick to whom they ministered.

BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The first of the fall and winter meetings of the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held Saturday afternoon, October 8, at the residence of Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the Society. There was a large attendance and the exercises were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The day marked the celebration of the historic battle of Saratoga, to which frequent reference was made during the meeting.

The exercises opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag by the children after which "America" was most inspiringly sung by the little ones.

Interesting addresses were made by Miss Elizabeth Brown on the historical importance of the day, and by Mrs. Julius H. Caryl who related interesting facts concerning the Jumel Mansion in New York, and gave a number of Indian anecdotes. Mrs. Fred. Menges gave a report of the war work done during the summer, showing that \$201.89 had been raised

by the children. After a report of the last meeting, which was read by Clerk Durant, "Columbia" was sung.

Mrs. Lawton then gave an interesting talk on the battle of Saratoga and outlined the work of the Society for the winter, which, by the way, will be in charge of Mrs. Menges, as Mrs. Lawton will spend the winter in New York. As usual the Society offers a prize of \$5 in gold to any pupil in the grammar school under twelve years of age, passing the best examination in American history.

Letters were read from Mrs. E. H. Walworth and J. Remsen Ditmars thanking the children for courtesies received.

The meeting was closed by singing "Star Spangled Banner."

MOOERS W. PLATT.

The Nathan Beman Society of the Children of the American Revolution has adopted the following resolutions in memory of Mooers William Platt :

WHEREAS, The Good Shepherd has taken to the heavenly fold one of our charter members—Mooers William Platt, a bright and manly boy of twelve years, of distinguished lineage in military and civil service to our country—and personally endeared to all his playmates by his generous ways, we desire to express our deep sorrow at the loss of our young companion—the first break in the happy circle of our patriotic Society—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing parents and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their grief, and pray them to look upward where a great throng of boys and girls are in the glorious training school of heaven, with Christ the head master. A little child may still lead them.

Resolved, That a fitting floral tribute be sent from the Nathan Beman Society, and that the members of this Society attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the local papers and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as spread upon the minutes of the Nathan Beman Society.

JOHN P. MYERS, *Historian*.

CHARLES BARBER, *Corresponding Secretary*.

MARY E. DRBY, *Vice-President*.

REBEKAH T. JONES, *Treasurer*.

HELEN C. BARBER, *Recording Secretary*.

ELIZABETH KELLOGG, *Registrar*.

Committee.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN OF '76 SOCIETY.

Saturday, October 15, at the residence of Mrs. S. V. White, 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, occurred the annual meeting of the Little Men and Women of '76 Society. In this same palatial residence

two years before, the Society formed by Mrs. White had been formally inducted into life by the National President, who came on to attend the first meeting.

At this last meeting at which Mrs. Lothrop was present, the splendid war record was presented in full, the National President presenting to each member a signed recognition token filled out with the name and record of the recipient. These tokens, the gift of Mrs. Lothrop, will be a historic reminder of the young people's patriotic connection with the Spanish-American War, and are to be framed by the happy members. This Society has thus far contributed \$205 to the Woman's National War Relief Association, truly a magnificent record. Their work is by no means done. The new President is Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer passing into the ranks of the State Promoters of New York, where she will lend all her valuable influence and aid to the cause.

BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga, contributed \$206.89 to the War Relief Service of the Children of the American Revolution, using the money for soldiers of their own State. Is not this a magnificent record?

THE recognition tokens for the War Relief Service of the Children of the American Revolution are ready and are being distributed as rapidly as the names are sent in to the National President, whose gifts they are to the young people. Each member of a local Society, as well as each non-member who helped in any way to relieve the necessities of the soldiers and sailors, will receive one. They are illustrated in red and blue and gilt on handsome certificate suitable for framing, and when filled out with the record, will be valuable historic records of the work of our children and youth during the Spanish-American War. The National President begs that all local Societies will forward to her their lists of names, "plainly written," as she is anxious to present the certificates as soon as possible.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. OCTAVIA WEBB DAVISON.—In July death entered the ranks of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter of Willimantic (Windham), Connecticut, for the first time during the four years it has been organized and removed one of its charter members, Mrs. Octavia Webb Davison, born January 26, 1829, died July 20, 1898, was the granddaughter of Joel Webb, of Windham, Connecticut, who fought at Bunker Hill. In 1859 she married Roderrick Davison, of Willimantic, who died several years ago. Two daughters, one of them an invalid, comprise the immediate family so unexpectedly bereft, but many friends share in their sorrow.

MISS FANNIE AMELIA HARRIS.—It is with deep regret that we announce the first death in the General David Forman Chapter. Miss Fannie Amelia Harris, one of our youngest members, died at her home in Belvidere, New Jersey, on Thursday, July 28, 1898, after a lingering illness, borne with much patience. Her death was that of a gentle Christian, whose lovable character endeared her to all who enjoyed her friendship. She had a fine line of ancestry, John Hart, one of the signers, being among her qualifiers. She was an only child, and our hearts are moved with sincere sympathy for her bereaved mother.

MRS. IDA H. P. DEANE AND MRS. MARY E. P. DUNNING.—The Delaware Daughters and especially the Colonel Haslet Chapter are called upon for the first time to mourn the loss of two of their honored members. Mrs. Deane, aged forty-four years, and Mrs. Dunning, aged thirty-five, were only daughters of ex-Congressman Pennington, of Dover, and descendants of Major Macdonough, who fought under Colonel Haslet in the Revolutionary War at the battle of Princeton in 1777. These women added a charm to our Chapter and their removal has cast a gloom over us that time only can efface. The following resolutions were adopted by the Chapter:

The Colonel Haslet Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, tender the following resolutions to the family and friends of Mrs. Ida H. Penington Deane and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Penington Dunning, who died August 11 and 12, 1898:

Resolved, That in the sad death of our beloved Secretary, Mrs. Deane, as well as in the sad death of our beloved Historian, Mrs. Dunning, the Colonel Haslet Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Dover, have sustained a great and irreparable loss in the work of the Chapter.

Resolved, That the loss to the Chapter from a social and intellectual standpoint is very great, and will be felt keenly by all members of the Chapter.

Resolved, That not only the Colonel Haslet Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but the church and community at large have sustained a great loss, and that we all will miss from among us the bright, brainy, cheery women, who helped to make our lives happy; further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to the papers for publication.

ELIZABETH KING ANDERSON,
Regent.

ANNA S. WHARTON,
Vice-Regent.

HARRIET C. KENNEY,
Registrar.

DOVER, DELAWARE, August 23, 1898.

MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD WRIGHT.—Entered into rest Tuesday, September 13, 1898, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Ellen Williams Hall, wife of William Edward Wright, M. D. Death has again entered our Chapter and another charter member, Mrs. William Edward Wright, has passed into the silent land.

Mrs. Wright, or as she was then, Ellen Williams Hall, was most earnest and helpful in the organization of our Harrisburg Chapter five years ago. She was first Corresponding Secretary and, for the five years she held that position, she was most accurate in all the duties of her office. She was a member of the committee which formulated the By-Laws of our Chapter, and her well-trained, logical mind and knowledge of parliamentary procedure helped to solve many difficulties. From her early girlhood she was a member of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. The ancestors of Mrs. Wright were prominently as-

sociated with the history of Pennsylvania, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and William Maclay, who served in the first Senate of the United States, being among the number. The death of this young mother, following within a short period other preceding sad breaks in a happy family circle, calls forth the deep sympathy of our members for those who have again been called to pass through a great sorrow. It is the wish of the Harrisburg Chapter that a copy of this memorial should be sent to the family of our departed friend, that it should be placed upon the minutes of the Chapter and be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CAROLINE PEARSON,
Historian.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD,
Editor.

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

National Officers 1898

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* Died March 14, 1898.

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Registrar General.

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Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

From May 16, 1898, to June 27, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, May 16,	\$7,337 02
Charters and Life Members,	227 00
Fees and dues,	1,771 00
Continental Hall,	100 00
Certificates,	5 00
Blanks,	2 85
Directory,	1 50
Rosettes,	27 60
Lineage,	90 10
Ribbon,	1 00
Statute books,	10
Magazine,	200 00

	\$9,763 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$185 00
Directory: typewriting,	100 60
Spoons,	43 10
Rosettes,	40 00

General Office.

Curator, office expenses,	\$15 00
Curator, salary, May,	75 00
Curator, salary, June,	75 00
Curator, office expenses, June,	30 00
Altering medals,	100 00
Office rent to July 1,	150 00
Auditing books,	25 00
Legal services,	10 00
Moving safe,	3 00
Additional office expense,	15 00
Record books,	12 00
Stationery,	18 53
Printing,	151 00
Postage,	200 79
	880 32

Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper, May,	\$100 00
Bookkeeper, June,	100 00
Record clerk, May,	50 00
Record clerk, June,	50 00
Clerk, May,	26 00
Clerk, June,	26 00
	352 00

Historian General.

Clerk, May,	\$70 00
Clerk, June,	70 00
Clerk, May,	50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
	240 00

Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer, May,	\$75 00
Stenographer, June,	75 00
	150 00

Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.

Clerk, May,	\$50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
Clerk, May,	50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
Parchment,	19 80
	219 80

State Regents' Postage.

Montana,	\$7 12
New York,	14 00
National University,	2 00
	23 12

Registrars General.

Clerk, May,	\$50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
Clerk, May,	50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
Clerk, May,	50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
Engrossing,	26 20
500 postal cards,	7 50
	333 70

Librarian General.

1,000 cards,	2 25
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Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerk, May,	\$30 00
Clerk, June,	30 00
	60 00

Magazine.

Salary, Editor, May,	\$83 33
Salary, Editor, June,	83 33
Salary, Business Manager, May,	50 00
Salary, Business Manager, June,	50 00
Cuts,	19 20
Printing May issue,	1,077 35
2,000 folders,	7 00
	1,370 21

Card Catalogue.

Clerk, May,	\$50 00
Clerk, June,	50 00
	100 00

Balance—

Metropolitan Bank,	\$196 65
Loan and Trust,	5,466 42
	5,663 07
	\$9,763 17

ASSETS.

Permanent investment,	\$36,703 26
Current investment,	4,465 00
Current fund: Loan and Trust, \$5,466.42; Metro-	
politan Bank, \$196.65,	5,663 07
Permanent fund,	31 46
	\$46,862 79

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

From June 27, 1898, to July 25, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, June 27,	\$5,663 07
Charters and Life Members,	47 50
Fees and dues,	353 00
Rosettes,	48 90
Lineage,	60 00
Ribbon,	3 85
Interest,	290 00
	————— \$6,466 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$35 00
Certificates,	13 00
Ribbon,	13 50
Rosettes,	40 00
Lineage,	10 00

General Office.

Revenue stamps,	\$10 00
Postage, application blanks,	15 00
Office expense, July,	30 00
Office rent, July,	150 00
1,000 war circulars,	6 25
Stationery,	2 28
Legal services,	25 00
Postage, certificates,	30 00
1,000 application blanks,	82 65
Curator, salary, July,	75 00
Stationery,	13 87
	————— 440 05

Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper, salary, July,	\$100 00
Record clerk, salary, July,	50 00
Clerk, salary, July,	26 00
	————— 176 00

Historian General.

Clerks,	120 00
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Recording Secretary General.

Engrossing,	\$12 30
Stenographer, salary, July,	75 00
	————— 87 30

Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.

Engrossing,	\$14 25
Parchment,	13 20
1,000 printed cards,	29 50
Clerk, salary, July,	50 00
Clerk, salary, July,	50 00
	156 95

Registrars General.

Engrossing,	\$19 80
Salaries,	150 00
Engrossing,	27 00
	196 80

Librarian General.

Virg. His. Magazine subscription,	5 00
Corresponding Secretary General.	
Clerk, salary,	43 66

Magazine.

Printing June issue,	\$353 65
Cuts,	10 20
Salary, Business Manager, July,	50 00
Salary, Editor, July,	83 34
Printing July issue,	257 23
Error, check No. 842,	01
	754 43

Card Catalogue.

Clerk, salary, July,	50 00
<i>Permanent Fund.</i>	

Continental Hall,	\$100 00
Interest,	310 68
Charters and Life Members,	274 50
	685 18

Balance—

Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,369 78
Loan and Trust,	2,269 67
	3,639 45
	\$6,466 32

ASSETS.

Permanent investments,	\$36,703 26
Current investments,	4,655 00
Current fund,	3,639 45
Permanent fund,	716 64
	45,524 35

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

From July 25, 1898, to August 16, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 25,	\$3,639 45
Charters and Life Members,	17 50
Fees and dues,	600 00
Insignia,	254 00
Spoons,	6 10
Stationery,	12 91
Record shields,	2 00
Interest,	75 00
Certificates,	1 00
	—————
	\$4,607 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$32 00
Spoons,	33 60
Charters and Life Members,.....	12 50

General Office.

Office expenses, August,	\$30 00
Stamped envelopes,	90 00
Postage, circulars to State Regents,...	5 00
Salary of Curator, August,.....	75 00
Stationery, Caldwell,	36 59
Certificates, Caldwell,	130 00
Postal cards and printing,	18 00
Office rent to September 1, 1898,.....	150 00
	—————
	534 59

Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper, salary, August,.....	\$100 00
Record clerk, salary, August,	50 00
	—————
	150 00

Historian General.

Clerk, salary, August,	\$70 00
Clerk, salary, August,	50 00
	—————
	120 00

Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer, salary, August,	75 00
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Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.

Changing charter stone,	\$17 75
Extra clerical services,	6 00
Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
	<hr/>
	123 75

Registrars General.

Engrossing,	\$20 40
Engrossing,	22 90
Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
	<hr/>
	193 30

Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerk, salary, August,	\$50 00
Postage, application blanks,	15 00
	<hr/>
	65 00

Magazine.

Salary, Editor, August,	\$83 33
Salary, Business Manager, August,	50 00
	<hr/>
	133 33

Card Catalogue.

Salary, clerk, August,	50 00
Balance—	
National Metropolitan Bank,	\$846 71
Washington Loan and Trust,	2,238 18
	<hr/>
	3,084 89
	<hr/>
	\$4,607 96

ASSETS.

Permanent Investments,	\$36,703 26
Current investments,	4,465 00
Current fund (Bank),	3,084 89
Permanent fund,	716 64
	<hr/>
	\$44,969 79

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

From August 16, 1898, to September 22, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance August 16,	\$3,084 89
Interest,	20 59
Continental Hall,	42 00
Blanks,	1 05
Charters and Life Members,	147 50
Fees and dues,	838 00
	————— \$4,134 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$4 00
Spoons,	2 40

General Office.

Postage,	\$15 00
Engraving charters,	4 50
Office expenses,	30 00
Postage on certificates,	30 00
Express on certificates,	5 00
Proofreader,	26 00
Photographs of medals,	4 00
Office rent to September 30, 1898,	150 00
Stationery,	2 75
Stationery,	9 83
Salary, Curator, September,	50 00
	—————

327 08

Registrars General.

Engraving certificates,	\$89 50
Binding,	12 00
Mailing tubes,	22 00
Engrossing,	38 50
Postage,	30 00
Salaries, September,	150 00
	—————

342 00

Treasurer General.

Typewriting,	\$1 50
Bookkeeper, September,	100 00
Record clerk, September,	50 00
Clerk, September,	8 00
Clerk, September,	30 00
	—————

189 50

Recording Secretary General.

Clerk, salary, September,	75 00
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Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerk, salary, September,	50 00
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Historian General.

Five half-tone plates,	\$40 00
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Clerk, salary, September,	70 00
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Clerk, salary, September,	50 00
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	160 00
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Magazine.

Printing August issue,	\$244 72
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Cuts and photographs,	16 40
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Three half-tone plates,	5 82
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Printing September issue,	265 10
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Editor, salary, September,	83 34
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Business Manager, salary, September,	50 00
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	665 38
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Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.

Repairing typewriter,	\$5 50
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Clerical services on directory,	129 00
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Clerk, salary, September,	50 00
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Clerk, salary, September,	50 00
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	234 50
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Balance,	2,084 17
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	— \$4,134 03
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ASSETS.

Permanent investments,	\$36,703 00
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Current investments,	4,465 00
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Current fund, bank deposit: Loan and Trust,	
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\$1,287.32; National Metropolitan, \$796.85,	2,084 17
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Permanent fund,	716 64
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	— \$43,968 81
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SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

ERRATA.

In the September AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE on page 230, in "Sketches of Revolutionary Ancestors," Trenton should be Tiverton and on page 232 Trenton should again read Tiverton. On page 230 it should read Rownceville.

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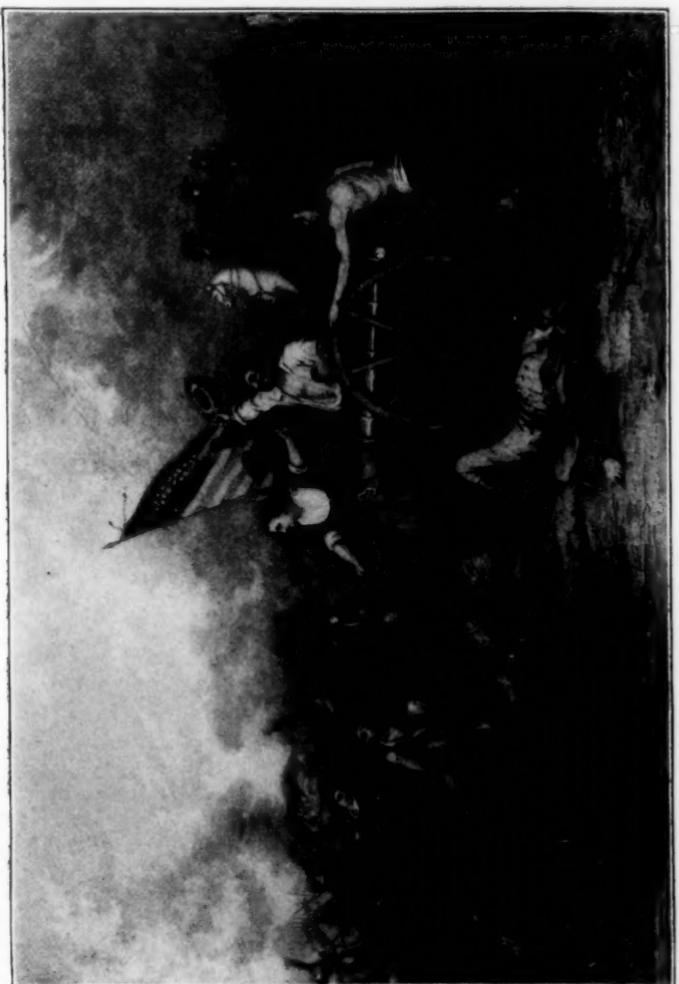
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MARY S. LOCKWOOD.



MOLL PITCHER,
At the Battle of Monmouth.

